

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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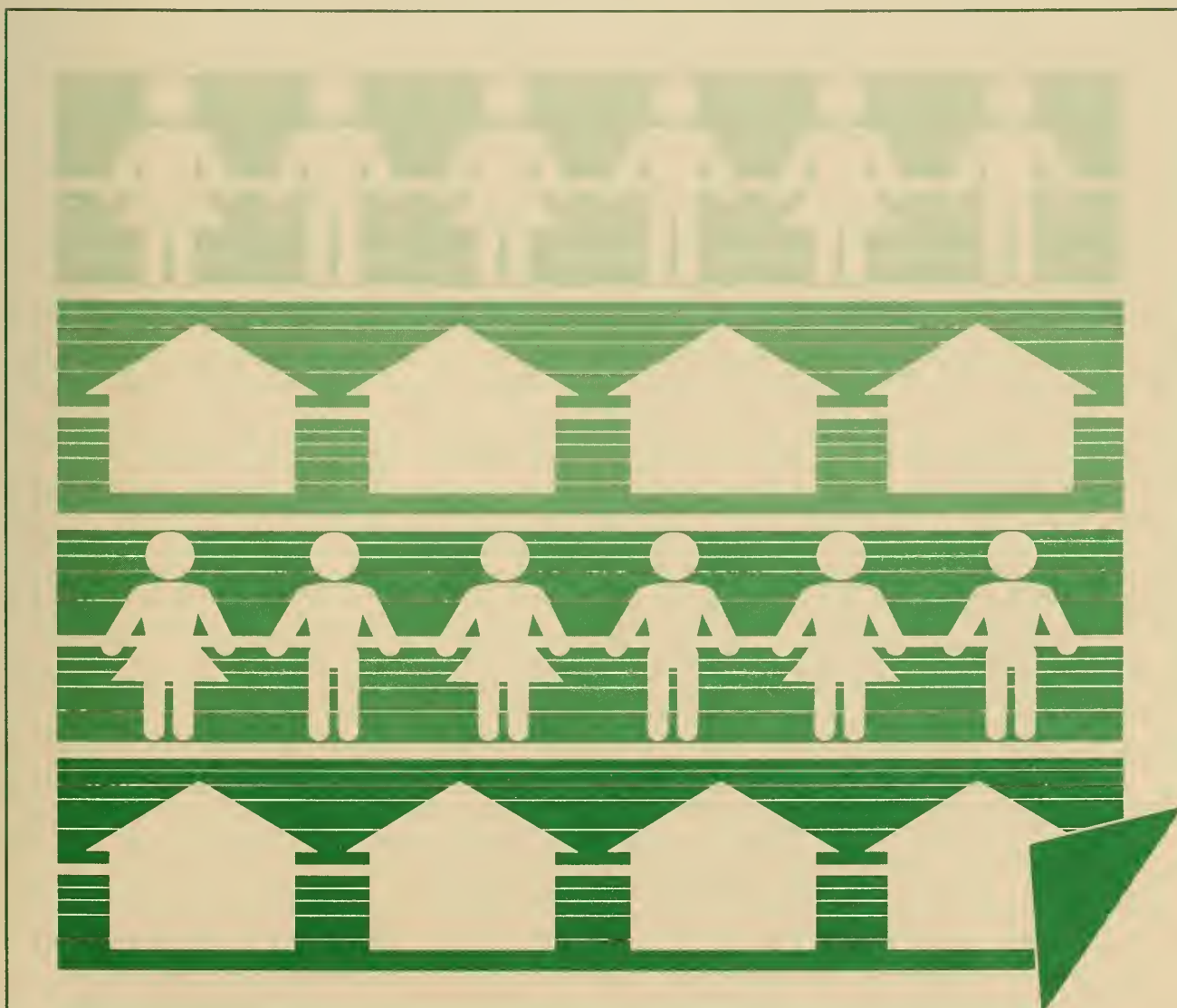
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CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Cheyenne, WY MSA**

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The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-112

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Characteristics for
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "+" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title			
Table 12. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			This table reports on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, 16 years and over, who were in the labor force in 1990.			Total			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

TABLE 1		TABLE 2	
RESULTS OF SURVEY		RESULTS OF SURVEY	
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TABLE 5		TABLE 6	
TABLE 7		TABLE 8	
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TABLE 8			

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117C	
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont			125A	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125B	
49	Washington	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
51	Wisconsin	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands			130	Decatur, IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
				231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
		191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA			240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
		196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA				
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
		206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA		
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
		211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA		
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			252	Orlando, FL MSA
			Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA				
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
				258	Peoria, IL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
		218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA				
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
		223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
174	Honolulu, HI MSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA			264	Ponce, PR MSA
			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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LARAMIE COUNTY, WY¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
LARAMIE COUNTY, WY ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes effected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Laramie County							
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	6 957.4	6 957.4	48.7	3.5	7.7	6.0	25.2	6.1	3.1	4.8	
Square miles	2 686.2	2 686.2	18.8	1.3	3.0	2.3	9.7	2.3	1.2	1.8	
AGE											
All persons	73 142	73 142	50 008	1 362	3 736	2 810	7 593	5 515	5 739	2 034	
Under 5 years	5 884	5 884	3 796	64	359	241	762	463	337	112	
5 to 9 years	5 938	5 938	3 822	61	302	300	782	492	321	123	
10 to 14 years	5 438	5 438	3 493	48	286	282	623	490	243	82	
15 to 19 years	5 186	5 186	3 449	107	279	247	497	429	288	123	
20 to 24 years	5 179	5 179	3 314	143	343	155	568	278	367	120	
25 to 34 years	12 984	12 984	8 660	263	683	484	1 683	985	924	277	
35 to 44 years	11 587	11 587	7 948	197	426	469	1 037	933	719	268	
45 to 54 years	7 494	7 494	5 156	95	331	275	678	586	514	243	
55 to 64 years	5 899	5 899	4 348	96	308	198	498	494	663	300	
65 to 74 years	4 487	4 487	3 529	149	248	124	290	276	722	267	
75 to 84 years	2 375	2 375	1 897	95	135	27	155	77	477	100	
85 years and over	691	691	596	44	36	8	20	12	164	19	
3 and 4 years	2 383	2 383	1 549	19	127	109	308	195	127	51	
16 years and over	54 870	54 870	38 218	1 176	2 738	1 938	5 341	3 972	4 777	1 695	
18 years and over	52 767	52 767	36 798	1 142	2 648	1 821	5 149	3 789	4 677	1 636	
21 years and over	49 656	49 656	34 785	1 053	2 450	1 714	4 812	3 576	4 488	1 568	
60 years and over	10 437	10 437	8 179	341	558	260	698	578	1 735	551	
62 years and over	9 155	9 155	7 231	318	506	207	605	487	1 587	488	
Median	31.9	31.9	33.2	34.7	29.1	29.2	28.3	31.1	39.9	41.4	
Female	36 727	36 727	25 569	636	1 858	1 441	3 789	2 800	3 063	1 067	
Under 5 years	2 882	2 882	1 844	27	175	121	385	226	157	59	
5 to 9 years	2 905	2 905	1 898	33	166	152	367	217	149	57	
10 to 14 years	2 675	2 675	1 692	19	124	151	307	235	123	43	
15 to 19 years	2 446	2 446	1 658	42	128	122	247	224	133	53	
20 to 24 years	2 467	2 467	1 661	63	165	69	305	146	190	68	
25 to 34 years	6 440	6 440	4 373	103	337	260	830	521	457	142	
35 to 44 years	5 697	5 697	3 930	83	203	244	506	468	360	132	
45 to 54 years	3 719	3 719	2 586	30	165	138	338	312	251	130	
55 to 64 years	3 020	3 020	2 262	45	159	96	254	253	380	158	
65 to 74 years	2 502	2 502	2 022	91	143	70	148	145	417	157	
75 to 84 years	1 468	1 468	1 203	66	69	13	89	45	317	56	
85 years and over	506	506	440	34	24	5	13	8	129	12	
3 and 4 years	1 203	1 203	782	4	68	53	153	97	51	31	
16 years and over	27 782	27 782	19 804	552	1 365	992	2 687	2 072	2 612	898	
18 years and over	26 763	26 763	19 127	540	1 327	943	2 598	1 978	2 560	873	
21 years and over	25 319	25 319	18 132	499	1 238	881	2 424	1 868	2 464	840	
60 years and over	5 923	5 923	4 759	220	304	134	371	300	1 071	307	
62 years and over	5 292	5 292	4 284	207	279	112	328	255	991	269	
Median	32.8	32.8	34.2	38.8	29.7	29.9	28.3	31.7	43.7	43.5	
Male	36 415	36 415	24 439	726	1 878	1 369	3 804	2 715	2 676	967	
Median age	30.9	30.9	32.2	32.4	28.4	28.1	28.3	30.2	36.4	39.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	73 142	73 142	50 008	1 362	3 736	2 810	7 593	5 515	5 739	2 034	
In households	71 664	71 664	49 455	1 226	3 736	2 808	7 506	5 502	5 520	2 034	
Householder	28 092	28 092	20 243	737	1 500	884	2 824	1 947	2 616	898	
Family householder	19 816	19 816	13 605	227	982	755	2 022	1 531	1 543	641	
Nonfamily householder	8 276	8 276	6 638	510	518	129	802	416	1 073	257	
Living alone	7 104	7 104	5 755	474	420	107	640	332	958	235	
Spouse	16 285	16 285	10 971	144	642	604	1 503	1 260	1 279	543	
Child	22 886	22 886	15 035	242	1 168	1 134	2 590	1 923	1 260	494	
Other relatives	1 871	1 871	1 388	34	196	108	195	168	158	53	
Nonrelatives	2 530	2 530	1 818	69	230	78	394	204	207	46	
Institutionalized persons	563	563	472	101	—	—	43	1	219	—	
Other persons in group quarters	915	915	81	35	—	2	44	12	—	—	
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.44	1.66	2.49	3.18	2.66	2.83	2.11	2.27	
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.01	2.85	3.04	3.45	3.12	3.19	2.75	2.70	
Persons 65 years and over	7 553	7 553	6 022	288	419	159	465	365	1 363	386	
In households	7 230	7 230	5 712	288	419	159	465	364	1 183	386	
Householder	5 057	5 057	4 039	253	316	98	332	232	841	254	
Family householder	2 519	2 519	2 092	210	166	32	165	87	425	103	
Nonfamily householder	2 439	2 439	2 032	208	156	29	157	84	415	102	
Living alone	1 750	1 750	1 362	26	86	49	108	93	302	117	
Spouse	338	338	250	5	15	10	17	33	25	14	
Other relatives	85	85	61	4	2	2	8	6	15	1	
Nonrelatives	310	310	310	—	—	—	—	1	180	—	
Institutionalized persons	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	19 816	19 816	13 605	227	982	755	2 022	1 531	1 543	641	
With own children under 18 years	10 390	10 390	6 818	107	510	445	1 208	850	580	226	
Number of own children under 18 years	19 119	19 119	12 297	185	944	905	2 271	1 592	977	378	
Married-couple families	16 285	16 285	10 971	144	642	604	1 503	1 260	1 279	543	
With own children under 18 years	8 023	8 023	5 097	54	288	338	816	654	430	172	
Number of own children under 18 years	15 214	15 214	9 455	102	556	685	1 604	1 255	754	298	
Female householder, no husband present	2 722	2 722	2 085	64	252	127	394	224	205	77	
With own children under 18 years	1 905	1 905	1 421	43	180	92	311	166	123	44	
Number of own children under 18 years	3 202	3 202	2 394	73	311	190	538	295	189	65	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	27 617	27 617	18 762	632	1 396	970	2 696	1 948	2 204	809	
Never married	7 009	7 009	4 738	271	442	254	660	429	509	157	
Now married, except separated	16 977	16 977	11 411	170	675	624	1 562	1 297	1 340	556	
Separated	315	315	217	26	13	8	42	14	24	7	
Widowed	579	579	458	32	58	9	51	29	81	22	
Divorced	2 737	2 737	1 938	133	208	75	381	179	250	67	
Females 15 years and over	28 265	28 265	20 135	557	1 393	1 017	2 730	2 122	2 634	908	
Never married	4 795	4 795	3 508	133	287	185	464	386	382	143	
Now married, except separated	16 792	16 792	11 344	153	667	631	1 547	1 301	1 343	555	
Separated	397	397	300	20	42	21	60	35	27	7	
Widowed	2 849	2 849	2 344	128	175	54	191	149	515	104	
Divorced	3 432	3 432	2 639	123	222	126	468	251	367	99	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.7	2.0	17.0	6.4	9.7	16.9	24.3	2 574.6	2 390.3
Square miles	1.4	.8	6.6	2.5	3.7	6.5	9.4	994.1	922.9
AGE									
All persons	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 164	5 970	5 580	7 482	2 007	3 067
Under 5 years	172	319	625	255	358	469	652	120	169
5 to 9 years	160	233	392	286	426	517	700	194	263
10 to 14 years	123	204	223	342	500	500	659	165	308
15 to 19 years	149	182	294	330	480	456	537	153	284
20 to 24 years	167	321	622	230	272	379	419	79	109
25 to 34 years	454	712	1 081	506	786	920	1 541	271	392
35 to 44 years	465	484	340	813	1 109	1 002	1 343	451	652
45 to 54 years	330	301	40	601	586	586	746	282	460
55 to 64 years	329	252	10	411	570	391	483	148	239
65 to 74 years	359	244	4	269	400	162	269	100	125
75 to 84 years	231	148	—	103	117	117	118	37	60
85 years and over	66	65	1	18	29	81	15	7	6
3 and 4 years	79	118	217	109	139	205	276	56	80
16 years and over	2 523	2 681	2 557	3 217	4 583	3 996	5 351	1 485	2 271
18 years and over	2 463	2 602	2 491	3 073	4 372	3 803	5 125	1 413	2 143
21 years and over	2 375	2 467	2 151	2 899	4 135	3 555	4 834	1 358	2 019
60 years and over	848	591	9	565	835	534	629	221	285
62 years and over	754	525	9	472	726	447	526	186	234
Median	40.7	31.2	22.3	36.6	36.6	30.4	30.5	35.4	35.1
Female	1 581	1 742	1 607	2 109	3 081	2 845	3 716	973	1 489
Under 5 years	87	140	309	122	196	217	320	67	78
5 to 9 years	87	103	189	148	221	263	352	86	123
10 to 14 years	55	96	114	172	233	248	342	83	158
15 to 19 years	78	83	104	164	239	213	244	70	135
20 to 24 years	72	162	274	125	124	206	209	36	52
25 to 34 years	227	349	446	254	409	489	791	147	194
35 to 44 years	212	230	142	421	569	524	621	220	329
45 to 54 years	168	152	20	296	463	297	367	131	211
55 to 64 years	181	137	7	189	293	180	245	67	114
65 to 74 years	211	154	1	145	212	78	142	44	60
75 to 84 years	156	90	—	59	101	71	73	18	33
85 years and over	47	46	1	14	21	59	10	4	2
3 and 4 years	43	56	106	60	89	93	142	34	40
16 years and over	1 339	1 388	973	1 638	2 383	2 065	2 650	713	1 105
18 years and over	1 310	1 351	937	1 561	2 269	1 978	2 543	686	1 037
21 years and over	1 262	1 289	852	1 472	2 159	1 853	2 407	661	983
60 years and over	520	361	4	296	466	278	340	100	140
62 years and over	470	325	4	254	420	244	289	84	117
Median	43.5	33.1	21.9	36.7	37.2	31.1	30.3	34.8	35.1
Male	1 424	1 723	2 225	2 055	2 889	2 735	3 766	1 034	1 578
Median age	38.2	29.2	22.5	36.6	36.0	29.6	30.6	35.8	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 164	5 970	5 580	7 482	2 007	3 067
In households	3 005	3 465	3 010	4 164	5 970	5 437	7 482	2 007	3 067
Householder	1 397	1 563	830	1 644	2 261	1 968	2 650	699	1 033
Family householder	853	899	820	1 242	1 714	1 545	2 073	595	880
Nonfamily householder	544	664	10	402	547	423	577	104	153
Living alone	474	581	10	368	489	356	472	82	119
Spouse	726	661	782	1 096	1 518	1 240	1 728	548	812
Child	669	952	1 358	1 921	1 984	1 984	2 646	667	1 078
Other relatives	103	116	32	71	131	106	179	46	61
Nonrelatives	110	173	8	65	139	139	264	47	83
Institutionalized persons	—	—	47	—	—	143	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	775	—	—	—	14	—	—
Persons per household	2.15	2.22	3.63	2.53	2.64	2.76	2.82	2.87	2.97
Persons per family	2.76	2.92	3.65	2.98	3.08	3.16	3.20	3.12	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	656	457	5	390	579	402	402	144	191
In households	656	457	5	390	579	231	402	144	191
Householder	449	320	3	249	406	164	272	94	109
Nonfamily householder	216	166	1	97	204	92	119	32	22
Living alone	206	161	1	95	201	92	114	31	21
Spouse	172	107	—	119	133	52	88	39	61
Other relatives	29	21	2	20	35	14	32	11	17
Nonrelatives	6	9	—	2	5	1	10	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	853	899	820	1 242	1 714	1 545	2 073	595	880
With own children under 18 years	294	445	697	605	831	926	1 213	292	455
Number of own children under 18 years	500	787	1 331	1 056	1 519	1 706	2 249	565	884
Married-couple families	726	661	782	1 096	1 518	1 240	1 728	548	812
With own children under 18 years	246	292	659	503	703	685	983	262	411
Number of own children under 18 years	429	551	1 266	915	1 311	1 286	1 866	516	811
Female householder, no husband present	109	180	27	114	156	245	260	22	39
With own children under 18 years	41	125	27	85	102	200	175	18	29
Number of own children under 18 years	62	200	43	120	173	350	295	30	51
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 198	1 306	1 597	1 614	2 255	1 977	2 769	791	1 197
Never married	273	373	633	339	499	459	657	155	268
Now married, except separated	755	692	888	1 129	1 552	1 311	1 773	560	827
Separated	8	31	12	13	23	23	35	10	8
Widowed	38	31	—	26	41	43	42	8	8
Divorced	124	179	64	108	150	141	262	58	86
Females 15 years and over	1 352	1 403	995	1 667	2 431	2 117	2 702	737	1 130
Never married	189	275	161	267	390	383	421	106	186
Now married, except separated	745	686	803	1 126	1 553	1 285	1 778	558	828
Separated	13	22	5	13	23	31	36	4	6
Widowed	243	175	3	111	229	177	163	31	48
Divorced	162	245	23	150	236	241	304	38	62

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.7	5.5	1.4	.7	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.6	3.5
Square miles	1.0	2.1	.5	.3	1.2	1.2	.8	1.8	1.3
AGE									
All persons	1 330	3 723	2 659	128	5 460	5 732	3 044	2 034	3 005
Under 5 years	63	359	233	8	461	337	218	112	172
5 to 9 years	60	301	293	12	484	321	175	123	160
10 to 14 years	48	284	271	7	487	243	120	82	123
15 to 19 years	107	279	232	14	424	288	178	123	149
20 to 24 years	141	343	146	11	278	367	307	120	167
25 to 34 years	261	680	461	17	980	924	649	277	454
35 to 44 years	194	425	451	18	924	719	462	268	465
45 to 54 years	90	329	255	14	579	513	246	243	330
55 to 64 years	91	304	175	13	485	662	224	300	329
65 to 74 years	139	248	109	6	270	720	231	267	359
75 to 84 years	92	135	25	8	76	475	183	100	231
85 years and over	44	36	8	—	12	163	51	19	66
3 and 4 years	19	127	108	4	194	127	91	51	79
16 years and over	1 146	2 728	1 817	99	3 931	4 770	2 509	1 695	2 523
18 years and over	1 112	2 638	1 704	93	3 752	4 670	2 446	1 636	2 463
21 years and over	1 023	2 440	1 605	86	3 539	4 481	2 296	1 568	2 375
60 years and over	325	556	229	23	566	1 729	580	551	848
62 years and over	303	505	181	22	479	1 581	531	488	754
Median	34.0	29.0	28.9	33.6	31.0	39.8	33.1	41.4	40.7
Female	619	1 853	1 361	61	2 772	3 057	1 554	1 067	1 581
Under 5 years	27	175	114	4	224	157	105	59	87
5 to 9 years	33	166	149	4	213	149	83	57	87
10 to 14 years	19	123	142	5	233	123	59	43	55
15 to 19 years	42	128	116	7	222	133	85	53	78
20 to 24 years	61	165	64	6	146	190	150	68	72
25 to 34 years	103	336	251	8	518	457	297	142	227
35 to 44 years	82	202	233	11	463	360	223	132	212
45 to 54 years	29	165	127	3	310	250	112	130	168
55 to 64 years	42	157	85	7	249	379	121	158	181
65 to 74 years	84	143	63	2	142	415	152	157	211
75 to 84 years	63	69	12	4	44	316	127	56	156
85 years and over	34	24	5	—	8	128	40	12	47
3 and 4 years	4	68	53	2	96	51	41	31	43
16 years and over	535	1 361	934	47	2 052	2 606	1 300	898	1 339
18 years and over	523	1 323	887	44	1 960	2 554	1 269	873	1 310
21 years and over	482	1 234	827	41	1 850	2 458	1 198	840	1 262
60 years and over	208	303	118	10	294	1 066	379	307	520
62 years and over	195	279	98	10	250	986	354	269	470
Median	38.1	29.6	29.7	33.6	31.7	43.6	34.9	43.5	43.5
Male	711	1 870	1 298	67	2 688	2 675	1 490	967	1 424
Median age	32.1	28.4	27.7	33.5	30.1	36.4	31.6	39.9	38.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 330	3 723	2 659	128	5 460	5 732	3 044	2 034	3 005
In households	1 194	3 723	2 659	128	5 447	5 513	3 016	2 034	3 005
Householder	718	1 494	827	46	1 922	2 610	1 565	898	1 397
Family householder	221	978	709	35	1 518	1 542	714	641	853
Nonfamily householder	497	516	118	11	404	1 068	851	257	544
Living alone	462	418	97	9	321	953	723	235	474
Spouse	140	638	564	30	1 250	1 278	521	543	726
Child	237	1 165	1 086	38	1 905	1 260	670	494	669
Other relatives	33	196	107	7	167	158	60	53	103
Nonrelatives	66	230	75	7	203	207	200	46	110
Institutionalized persons	101	—	—	—	1	219	8	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	35	—	—	—	12	—	20	—	—
Persons per household	1.66	2.49	3.22	2.78	2.83	2.11	1.93	2.27	2.15
Persons per family	2.86	3.04	3.48	3.14	3.19	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	275	419	142	14	358	1 358	465	386	658
In households	275	419	142	14	357	1 178	465	386	656
Householder	244	316	86	10	226	837	358	254	449
Nonfamily householder	204	166	30	4	83	422	240	103	216
Living alone	203	156	27	4	81	412	229	102	206
Spouse	25	86	44	3	92	301	84	117	172
Other relatives	5	15	10	—	33	25	17	14	29
Nonrelatives	1	2	2	1	6	15	6	1	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	221	978	709	35	1 518	1 542	714	641	853
With own children under 18 years	106	508	428	14	843	580	345	226	294
Number of own children under 18 years	183	941	872	29	1 575	977	546	378	500
Married-couple families	140	638	564	30	1 250	1 278	521	543	726
With own children under 18 years	53	286	325	12	649	430	231	172	246
Number of own children under 18 years	100	553	659	24	1 241	754	385	298	429
Female householder, no husband present	63	252	121	4	222	205	159	77	109
With own children under 18 years	43	180	88	2	164	123	97	44	41
Number of own children under 18 years	73	311	183	5	292	189	143	65	62
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	619	1 390	906	53	1 926	2 203	1 224	809	1 198
Never married	268	442	239	16	425	509	419	157	273
Now married, except separated	165	671	583	31	1 287	1 339	560	556	755
Separated	26	13	7	—	14	24	20	7	8
Widowed	32	58	9	1	28	81	29	22	38
Divorced	128	206	68	5	172	250	196	67	124
Females 15 years and over	540	1 389	956	48	2 102	2 628	1 307	908	1 352
Never married	132	287	177	10	383	382	292	143	189
Now married, except separated	147	663	590	30	1 291	1 342	544	555	745
Separated	20	42	19	—	35	26	27	7	13
Widowed	119	175	49	4	146	512	212	104	243
Divorced	122	222	121	4	247	366	232	99	162

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	1.8	—	2.6	2.8	6.1	3.3	.2	5.6
Square miles .....	.7	—	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.3	.1	2.1
AGE								
All persons	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 436	4	—
Under 5 years	319	—	231	335	447	501	—	—
5 to 9 years	233	—	257	381	482	540	—	—
10 to 14 years	204	—	293	419	439	473	—	—
15 to 19 years	182	—	283	419	391	380	—	—
20 to 24 years	321	—	207	246	359	301	—	—
25 to 34 years	712	—	464	733	878	1 170	—	—
35 to 44 years	484	—	710	948	875	1 004	1	—
45 to 54 years	301	—	528	752	485	490	1	—
55 to 64 years	252	—	374	497	328	312	2	—
65 to 74 years	244	—	245	358	152	181	—	—
75 to 84 years	148	—	96	140	112	76	—	—
85 years and over	65	—	15	29	80	8	—	—
3 and 4 years	118	—	100	127	197	207	—	—
16 years and over	2 681	—	2 870	4 036	3 574	3 835	4	—
18 years and over	2 602	—	2 748	3 850	3 409	3 671	4	—
21 years and over	2 467	—	2 593	3 644	3 190	3 474	2	—
60 years and over	591	—	520	756	490	413	2	—
62 years and over	525	—	433	665	419	343	2	—
Median	31.2	—	36.5	36.1	29.7	29.7	58.0	—
Female	1 742	—	1 889	2 729	2 566	2 716	2	—
Under 5 years	140	—	111	184	207	250	—	—
5 to 9 years	103	—	134	196	244	280	—	—
10 to 14 years	96	—	147	195	214	238	—	—
15 to 19 years	83	—	148	209	180	174	—	—
20 to 24 years	162	—	115	115	198	149	—	—
25 to 34 years	349	—	229	381	465	610	—	—
35 to 44 years	230	—	370	490	458	463	1	—
45 to 54 years	152	—	263	392	247	238	—	—
55 to 64 years	137	—	173	260	154	158	1	—
65 to 74 years	154	—	132	191	74	102	—	—
75 to 84 years	90	—	55	95	67	49	—	—
85 years and over	46	—	12	21	58	5	—	—
3 and 4 years	56	—	56	82	89	110	—	—
16 years and over	1 388	—	1 471	2 112	1 853	1 906	2	—
18 years and over	1 351	—	1 402	2 013	1 784	1 832	2	—
21 years and over	1 289	—	1 322	1 917	1 672	1 738	2	—
60 years and over	361	—	275	426	258	233	1	—
62 years and over	325	—	234	388	229	196	1	—
Median	33.1	—	36.6	36.8	30.5	29.6	49.5	—
Male	1 723	—	1 814	2 528	2 462	2 720	2	—
Median age	29.2	—	36.5	35.3	29.0	29.9	59.0	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 436	4	—
In households	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	4 885	5 422	4	—
Householder	1 563	—	1 481	2 017	1 788	1 914	3	—
Family householder	899	—	1 118	1 500	1 381	1 495	1	—
Nonfamily householder	664	—	363	517	407	419	2	—
Living alone	581	—	332	464	342	342	2	—
Spouse	661	—	984	1 315	1 088	1 232	1	—
Child	952	—	1 125	1 685	1 789	1 960	—	—
Other relatives	116	—	61	116	90	121	—	—
Nonrelatives	173	—	52	124	130	195	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Persons per household	2.22	—	2.50	2.61	2.73	2.83	1.33	—
Persons per family	2.92	—	2.94	3.08	3.15	3.22	2.00	—
Persons 65 years and over	457	—	356	527	344	265	—	—
In households	457	—	356	527	215	265	—	—
Householder	320	—	228	373	154	184	—	—
Nonfamily householder	166	—	93	193	87	85	—	—
Living alone	161	—	91	190	87	83	—	—
Spouse	107	—	107	119	49	56	—	—
Other relatives	21	—	19	30	11	21	—	—
Nonrelatives	9	—	2	5	1	4	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	899	—	1 118	1 500	1 381	1 495	1	—
With own children under 18 years	445	—	539	732	844	914	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	787	—	928	1 335	1 557	1 689	—	—
Married-couple families	661	—	984	1 315	1 088	1 232	1	—
With own children under 18 years	292	—	444	611	609	737	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	551	—	794	1 138	1 146	1 383	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	180	—	107	148	237	201	—	—
With own children under 18 years	125	—	81	98	196	139	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	200	—	116	166	344	245	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 306	—	1 425	1 968	1 759	1 974	2	—
Never married	373	—	291	439	408	479	—	—
Now married, except separated	692	—	1 010	1 345	1 157	1 258	2	—
Separated	31	—	11	11	19	26	—	—
Widowed	31	—	24	36	42	27	—	—
Divorced	179	—	89	137	133	184	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 403	—	1 497	2 154	1 901	1 948	2	—
Never married	275	—	239	348	343	307	1	—
Now married, except separated	686	—	1 009	1 345	1 129	1 267	1	—
Separated	22	—	10	19	30	30	—	—
Widowed	175	—	104	216	165	120	—	—
Divorced	245	—	135	226	234	224	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.8	2.2	4.6	24.6	3.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
Square miles .....	.3	.8	1.8	9.5	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
AGE										
All persons	32	13	151	7 465	55	7	—	—	—	
Under 5 years	1	—	8	754	2	—	—	—	—	
5 to 9 years	1	1	7	770	8	—	—	—	—	
10 to 14 years	—	2	11	616	3	—	—	—	—	
15 to 19 years	—	—	15	483	5	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 years	2	—	9	557	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 34 years	2	3	23	1 666	5	—	—	—	—	
35 to 44 years	3	1	18	1 019	9	—	—	—	—	
45 to 54 years	5	2	20	664	7	1	—	—	—	
55 to 64 years	5	4	23	485	9	1	—	—	—	
65 to 74 years	10	—	15	284	6	2	—	—	—	
75 to 84 years	3	—	2	147	1	2	—	—	—	
85 years and over	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	304	1	—	—	—	—	
16 years and over	30	10	121	5 242	41	7	—	—	—	
18 years and over	30	10	117	5 056	37	7	—	—	—	
21 years and over	30	10	109	4 726	37	7	—	—	—	
60 years and over	16	2	31	675	12	6	—	—	—	
62 years and over	15	1	26	583	8	6	—	—	—	
Median	59.5	37.5	36.5	28.2	38.5	74.5	—	—	—	
Female	17	5	80	3 728	28	6	—	—	—	
Under 5 years	—	—	7	381	2	—	—	—	—	
5 to 9 years	—	—	3	363	4	—	—	—	—	
10 to 14 years	—	1	9	302	2	—	—	—	—	
15 to 19 years	—	—	6	240	2	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 years	2	—	5	299	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 34 years	—	1	9	822	3	—	—	—	—	
35 to 44 years	1	1	11	495	5	—	—	—	—	
45 to 54 years	1	—	11	335	2	1	—	—	—	
55 to 64 years	3	2	11	247	4	1	—	—	—	
65 to 74 years	7	—	7	146	3	2	—	—	—	
75 to 84 years	3	—	1	85	1	1	—	—	—	
85 years and over	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	151	1	—	—	—	—	
16 years and over	17	4	58	2 640	20	6	—	—	—	
18 years and over	17	4	56	2 554	18	6	—	—	—	
21 years and over	17	4	54	2 383	18	6	—	—	—	
60 years and over	12	1	16	361	6	5	—	—	—	
62 years and over	12	—	14	318	5	5	—	—	—	
Median	69.3	37.5	36.0	28.3	37.5	74.0	—	—	—	
Male	15	8	71	3 737	27	1	—	—	—	
Median age	48.8	40.5	37.5	28.2	41.5	77.5	—	—	—	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	32	13	151	7 465	55	7	—	—	—	
In households	32	13	149	7 378	55	7	—	—	—	
Householder	19	6	57	2 778	25	6	—	—	—	
Family householder	6	4	46	1 987	13	1	—	—	—	
Nonfamily householder	13	2	11	791	12	5	—	—	—	
Living alone	12	2	10	631	11	5	—	—	—	
Spouse	4	4	40	1 473	10	1	—	—	—	
Child	5	3	48	2 552	18	—	—	—	—	
Other relatives	1	—	1	188	1	—	—	—	—	
Nonrelatives	3	—	3	387	1	—	—	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	44	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	1.68	2.17	2.61	2.66	2.20	1.17	—	—	—	
Persons per family	2.67	2.75	2.93	3.12	3.23	2.00	—	—	—	
Persons 65 years and over	13	—	17	451	7	5	—	—	—	
In households	13	—	17	451	7	5	—	—	—	
Householder	9	—	12	322	6	4	—	—	—	
Nonfamily householder	6	—	2	161	4	3	—	—	—	
Living alone	5	—	2	153	3	3	—	—	—	
Spouse	1	—	5	105	1	1	—	—	—	
Other relatives	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Nonrelatives	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	6	4	46	1 987	13	1	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	1	2	17	1 194	7	—	—	—	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	2	3	33	2 242	17	—	—	—	—	
Married-couple families	4	4	40	1 473	10	1	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	1	2	13	804	5	—	—	—	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	2	3	26	1 580	14	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	1	—	6	390	2	—	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	—	—	4	309	2	—	—	—	—	
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	7	533	3	—	—	—	—	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	13	6	64	2 643	22	1	—	—	—	
Never married	3	—	15	644	4	—	—	—	—	
Now married, except separated	5	4	41	1 531	10	1	—	—	—	
Separated	—	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	
Widowed	—	—	—	50	1	—	—	—	—	
Divorced	5	2	7	376	7	—	—	—	—	
Females 15 years and over	17	4	61	2 682	20	6	—	—	—	
Never married	1	—	8	454	3	—	—	—	—	
Now married, except separated	6	4	41	1 517	10	1	—	—	—	
Separated	—	—	2	60	—	1	—	—	—	
Widowed	9	—	5	187	3	3	—	—	—	
Divorced	1	—	5	464	4	1	—	—	—	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	17.0	3.8	6.9	10.8	21.0	2 574.4	2 384.8	1 854.0
Square miles	6.6	1.5	2.7	4.2	8.1	994.0	920.8	715.8
AGE								
All persons	3 832	461	713	552	2 046	2 003	3 067	2 737
Under 5 years	625	24	23	22	151	120	169	189
5 to 9 years	392	29	45	35	160	194	263	211
10 to 14 years	223	49	81	61	186	165	308	240
15 to 19 years	294	47	61	65	157	153	284	173
20 to 24 years	822	23	26	20	118	79	109	100
25 to 34 years	1 081	42	53	42	371	271	392	373
35 to 44 years	340	103	161	127	339	450	652	417
45 to 54 years	40	73	138	101	256	281	460	290
55 to 64 years	10	37	73	63	171	146	239	285
65 to 74 years	4	24	42	10	88	100	125	248
75 to 84 years	—	7	10	5	42	37	60	162
85 years and over	1	3	—	1	7	7	6	49
3 and 4 years	217	9	12	8	69	56	80	77
16 years and over	2 557	347	547	422	1 516	1 481	2 271	2 060
18 years and over	2 491	325	522	394	1 454	1 409	2 143	1 974
21 years and over	2 151	306	491	365	1 360	1 354	2 019	1 906
60 years and over	9	45	79	44	216	219	285	619
62 years and over	9	39	61	28	183	184	234	547
Median	22.3	37.6	39.8	38.4	32.5	35.4	35.1	36.9
Female	1 607	220	352	279	1 000	971	1 489	1 376
Under 5 years	309	11	12	10	70	67	78	91
5 to 9 years	189	14	25	19	72	86	123	109
10 to 14 years	114	25	38	34	104	83	158	113
15 to 19 years	104	16	30	33	70	70	135	82
20 to 24 years	274	10	9	8	60	36	52	51
25 to 34 years	446	25	28	24	181	147	194	187
35 to 44 years	142	51	79	66	158	219	329	210
45 to 54 years	20	33	71	50	129	131	211	138
55 to 64 years	7	16	33	26	87	66	114	141
65 to 74 years	1	13	21	4	40	44	60	132
75 to 84 years	—	4	6	4	24	18	33	85
85 years and over	1	2	—	1	5	4	2	37
3 and 4 years	106	4	7	4	32	34	40	42
16 years and over	973	167	271	212	744	711	1 105	1 050
18 years and over	937	159	256	194	711	684	1 037	1 003
21 years and over	852	150	242	181	669	659	983	969
60 years and over	4	21	40	20	107	99	140	332
62 years and over	4	20	32	15	93	83	117	290
Median	21.9	37.7	39.5	37.5	32.3	34.8	35.1	37.4
Male	2 225	241	361	273	1 046	1 032	1 578	1 361
Median age	22.5	37.6	40.0	39.9	32.7	35.8	35.1	36.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 832	461	713	552	2 046	2 003	3 067	2 737
In households	3 010	461	713	552	2 045	2 003	3 067	2 724
Householder	830	163	244	180	736	696	1 033	1 076
Family householder	820	124	214	164	578	594	880	780
Nonfamily householder	10	39	30	16	158	102	153	296
Living alone	10	36	25	14	130	80	119	264
Spouse	782	112	203	152	496	547	812	678
Child	1 358	163	236	195	686	667	1 078	842
Other relatives	32	10	15	16	58	46	61	54
Nonrelatives	8	13	15	9	69	47	83	74
Institutionalized persons	47	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	775	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Persons per household	3.63	2.83	2.92	3.07	2.78	2.88	2.97	2.53
Persons per family	3.65	3.30	3.12	3.21	3.15	3.12	3.22	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	5	34	52	16	137	144	191	459
In households	5	34	52	16	137	144	191	446
Householder	3	21	33	10	88	94	109	307
Nonfamily householder	1	4	11	5	34	32	22	142
Living alone	1	4	11	5	31	31	21	137
Spouse	—	12	14	3	32	39	61	114
Other relatives	2	1	5	3	11	11	17	21
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	820	124	214	164	578	594	880	780
With own children under 18 years	697	66	99	82	299	292	455	361
Number of own children under 18 years	1 331	128	184	149	560	565	884	724
Married-couple families	782	112	203	152	496	547	812	678
With own children under 18 years	659	59	92	76	246	262	411	296
Number of own children under 18 years	1 266	121	173	140	483	516	811	624
Female householder, no husband present	27	7	8	8	59	22	39	68
With own children under 18 years	27	4	4	4	36	18	29	47
Number of own children under 18 years	43	4	7	6	50	30	51	74
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 597	189	287	218	795	789	1 197	1 034
Never married	633	48	60	51	178	155	268	212
Now married, except separated	888	119	207	154	515	558	827	706
Separated	12	1	2	4	9	10	8	9
Widowed	—	2	5	1	15	8	8	31
Divorced	64	19	13	8	78	58	86	76
Females 15 years and over	995	170	277	216	754	735	1 130	1 063
Never married	161	28	42	40	114	105	186	145
Now married, except separated	803	117	208	156	511	557	828	689
Separated	5	3	4	1	6	4	6	5
Widowed	3	7	13	12	31	41	48	141
Divorced	23	15	10	7	80	38	62	83

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11
AGE									
All persons	66 280	66 280	44 814	2 581	2 208	6 953	5 024	2 974	3 098
Under 5 years	5 134	5 134	3 283	224	189	681	408	267	493
5 to 9 years	5 276	5 276	3 330	199	232	707	445	182	320
10 to 14 years	4 799	4 799	2 998	177	216	555	422	175	177
15 to 19 years	4 589	4 589	2 987	173	190	431	384	144	243
20 to 24 years	4 559	4 559	2 889	248	114	523	249	277	689
25 to 34 years	11 613	11 613	7 708	476	388	1 537	893	618	860
35 to 44 years	10 613	10 613	7 182	304	366	945	855	424	272
45 to 54 years	6 982	6 982	4 738	241	216	636	549	258	32
55 to 64 years	5 522	5 522	4 011	219	166	485	468	207	7
65 to 74 years	4 254	4 254	3 314	183	103	281	266	224	4
75 to 84 years	2 282	2 282	1 810	105	23	152	75	136	—
85 years and over	657	657	564	32	5	20	10	62	1
3 and 4 years	2 105	2 105	1 358	85	90	279	173	101	170
16 years and over	50 165	50 165	34 609	1 951	1 528	4 934	3 663	2 330	2 078
18 years and over	48 307	48 307	33 383	1 899	1 439	4 770	3 497	2 265	2 028
21 years and over	45 581	45 581	31 644	1 765	1 364	4 474	3 308	2 156	1 750
60 years and over	9 916	9 916	7 701	420	218	680	555	532	8
62 years and over	8 707	8 707	6 818	383	175	589	466	479	8
Median	32.6	32.6	33.9	30.5	29.7	28.8	31.8	31.9	22.3
Female	33 276	33 276	22 907	1 270	1 148	3 478	2 518	1 505	1 280
Under 5 years	2 524	2 524	1 596	111	93	345	202	119	252
5 to 9 years	2 582	2 582	1 661	107	123	329	192	82	153
10 to 14 years	2 344	2 344	1 433	73	119	272	192	79	91
15 to 19 years	2 163	2 163	1 440	78	98	211	199	64	86
20 to 24 years	2 167	2 167	1 439	115	55	288	127	139	221
25 to 34 years	5 737	5 737	3 864	228	212	760	461	307	347
35 to 44 years	5 212	5 212	3 548	144	193	459	426	203	109
45 to 54 years	3 454	3 454	2 373	119	105	320	288	133	14
55 to 64 years	2 815	2 815	2 073	107	78	249	243	109	5
65 to 74 years	2 379	2 379	1 907	110	56	144	139	145	1
75 to 84 years	1 415	1 415	1 153	56	13	88	43	82	—
85 years and over	484	484	420	22	3	13	6	43	1
3 and 4 years	1 076	1 076	685	47	44	144	87	49	89
16 years and over	25 400	25 400	17 932	962	791	2 494	1 889	1 215	764
18 years and over	24 485	24 485	17 333	940	750	2 417	1 801	1 183	737
21 years and over	23 231	23 231	16 486	885	705	2 266	1 710	1 136	668
60 years and over	5 640	5 640	4 495	238	110	363	287	327	4
62 years and over	5 047	5 047	4 055	219	92	321	244	298	4
Median	33.5	33.5	35.1	31.0	29.7	28.9	32.5	33.6	21.6
Male	33 004	33 004	21 907	1 311	1 060	3 475	2 506	1 469	1 818
Median age	31.6	31.6	32.9	29.9	29.6	28.7	30.9	29.7	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	66 280	66 280	44 814	2 581	2 208	6 953	5 024	2 974	3 098
In households	65 024	65 024	44 314	2 581	2 206	6 878	5 011	2 974	2 433
Householder	25 886	25 886	18 466	1 094	708	2 632	1 806	1 368	687
Family householder	18 174	18 174	12 333	679	598	1 869	1 412	781	680
Nonfamily householder	7 712	7 712	6 133	415	110	763	394	587	7
Living alone	6 630	6 630	5 326	332	92	611	319	518	7
Spouse	15 043	15 043	10 061	457	492	1 400	1 174	591	629
Child	20 280	20 280	13 068	719	872	2 317	1 712	780	1 087
Other relatives	1 576	1 576	1 134	128	80	174	141	87	23
Nonrelatives	2 239	2 239	1 585	183	54	355	178	148	7
Institutionalized persons	498	498	423	—	—	39	1	—	35
Other persons in group quarters	758	758	77	—	2	36	12	—	630
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.41	2.38	3.11	2.62	2.80	2.18	3.61
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	2.99	2.97	3.41	3.09	3.18	2.88	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	7 193	7 193	5 688	320	131	453	351	422	5
In households	6 889	6 889	5 397	320	131	453	350	422	5
Householder	4 825	4 825	3 824	243	82	323	226	298	3
Nonfamily householder	2 413	2 413	1 990	133	30	162	84	157	1
Living alone	2 337	2 337	1 934	124	27	154	82	152	1
Spouse	1 685	1 685	1 302	67	41	105	92	97	—
Other relatives	296	296	212	8	6	17	26	18	2
Nonrelatives	83	83	59	2	2	8	6	9	—
Institutionalized persons	291	291	291	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	18 174	18 174	12 333	679	598	1 869	1 412	781	680
With own children under 18 years	9 294	9 294	6 004	328	344	1 093	763	372	571
Number of own children under 18 years	16 932	16 932	10 701	583	705	2 026	1 414	655	1 064
Married-couple families	15 170	15 170	10 153	463	495	1 398	1 187	594	653
With own children under 18 years	7 326	7 326	4 624	197	271	739	611	254	544
Number of own children under 18 years	13 739	13 739	8 451	357	546	1 450	1 155	475	1 014
Female householder, no husband present	2 302	2 302	1 718	161	88	360	181	142	17
With own children under 18 years	1 568	1 568	1 131	109	63	281	125	97	17
Number of own children under 18 years	2 602	2 602	1 885	186	136	466	223	153	31
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	25 245	25 245	16 986	1 002	758	2 478	1 817	1 125	1 324
Never married	6 193	6 193	4 127	296	181	589	396	314	524
Now married, except separated	15 772	15 772	10 536	488	508	1 456	1 221	617	734
Separated	271	271	181	10	6	38	13	21	10
Widowed	534	534	416	44	8	48	28	26	—
Divorced	2 475	2 475	1 726	164	55	347	159	147	56
Females 15 years and over	25 826	25 826	18 217	979	813	2 532	1 932	1 225	784
Never married	4 202	4 202	3 029	179	146	411	328	222	120
Now married, except separated	15 494	15 494	10 392	474	512	1 439	1 214	613	640
Separated	329	329	241	31	16	53	29	16	4
Widowed	2 684	2 684	2 190	134	40	187	137	158	3
Divorced	3 117	3 117	2 365	161	99	442	224	216	17

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County—Can.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	5 143	6 992	2 568	2 071	4 970	2 974	4 606	4 999	6 829	3 098
Under 5 years	427	597	224	183	406	267	407	454	674	493
5 to 9 years	459	648	198	226	437	182	425	493	695	320
10 to 14 years	453	603	175	208	419	175	394	422	548	177
15 to 19 years	415	489	173	175	379	144	350	336	418	243
20 to 24 years	329	392	248	105	249	277	311	278	513	689
25 to 34 years	841	1 451	473	367	888	618	801	1 092	1 521	860
35 to 44 years	929	1 252	303	352	847	424	806	916	927	272
45 to 54 years	566	708	239	196	542	258	466	459	622	32
55 to 64 years	376	461	215	145	459	207	314	293	472	7
65 to 74 years	156	260	183	88	260	224	146	174	275	4
75 to 84 years	113	116	105	21	74	136	108	74	144	—
85 years and over	79	15	32	5	10	62	78	8	20	1
3 and 4 years	185	248	85	89	172	101	178	184	275	170
16 years and over	3 715	5 034	1 941	1 415	3 623	2 330	3 303	3 551	4 838	2 078
18 years and over	3 540	4 829	1 889	1 330	3 461	2 265	3 156	3 407	4 680	2 028
21 years and over	3 315	4 564	1 755	1 263	3 272	2 156	2 959	3 235	4 390	1 750
60 years and over	515	611	418	188	543	532	471	398	657	8
62 years and over	431	512	382	149	458	479	403	332	567	8
Median	31.1	30.7	30.4	29.3	31.7	31.9	30.4	29.9	28.7	22.3
Female	2 606	3 460	1 265	1 075	2 490	1 505	2 335	2 492	3 420	1 280
Under 5 years	195	289	111	88	200	119	187	223	342	252
5 to 9 years	235	328	107	120	188	82	216	260	325	153
10 to 14 years	221	313	72	112	190	79	187	212	267	91
15 to 19 years	191	222	78	92	197	64	158	155	205	86
20 to 24 years	179	197	115	50	127	139	172	140	252	221
25 to 34 years	441	736	227	203	458	307	419	563	752	347
35 to 44 years	485	579	143	184	421	203	421	422	448	109
45 to 54 years	286	344	119	94	286	133	237	220	317	14
55 to 64 years	172	232	105	68	239	109	146	146	242	5
65 to 74 years	76	139	110	49	136	145	72	99	142	1
75 to 84 years	67	71	56	12	42	82	63	47	84	—
85 years and over	58	10	22	3	6	43	57	5	13	1
3 and 4 years	83	124	47	44	86	49	80	93	142	89
16 years and over	1 910	2 485	958	736	1 869	1 215	1 704	1 761	2 449	764
18 years and over	1 830	2 386	936	697	1 783	1 183	1 642	1 694	2 375	737
21 years and over	1 719	2 263	881	654	1 692	1 136	1 544	1 612	2 226	668
60 years and over	268	330	237	94	281	327	248	224	353	4
62 years and over	236	281	219	78	239	298	221	189	311	4
Median	31.8	30.5	30.9	29.3	32.5	33.6	31.2	29.7	28.8	21.6
Male	2 537	3 532	1 303	996	2 480	1 469	2 271	2 507	3 409	1 818
Median age	30.3	30.8	29.9	29.3	30.7	29.7	29.5	30.1	28.6	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 143	6 992	2 568	2 071	4 970	2 974	4 606	4 999	6 829	3 098
In households	5 008	6 978	2 568	2 071	4 957	2 974	4 471	4 986	6 754	2 433
Householder	1 833	2 518	1 088	658	1 782	1 368	1 655	1 798	2 587	687
Family householder	1 429	1 962	675	558	1 399	781	1 267	1 396	1 835	680
Nonfamily householder	404	556	413	100	383	587	388	402	752	7
Living alone	342	457	330	83	309	518	328	328	602	7
Spouse	1 163	1 621	453	453	1 164	591	1 016	1 139	1 371	629
Child	1 804	2 428	716	830	1 694	780	1 615	1 763	2 281	1 087
Other relatives	87	165	128	79	140	87	72	107	167	23
Nonrelatives	121	246	183	51	177	148	113	179	348	7
Institutionalized persons	135	—	—	—	1	—	135	—	39	35
Other persons in group quarters	—	13	—	—	12	—	—	13	36	630
Persons per household	2.75	2.79	2.38	3.15	2.81	2.18	2.72	2.80	2.62	3.61
Persons per family	3.16	3.17	2.97	3.45	3.18	2.88	3.15	3.19	3.09	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	348	391	320	114	344	422	332	256	439	5
In households	226	391	320	114	343	422	210	256	439	5
Householder	161	264	243	70	220	298	151	178	313	3
Nonfamily householder	90	117	133	28	80	157	85	83	158	1
Living alone	90	112	124	25	79	152	85	81	150	1
Spouse	51	87	67	36	91	97	48	55	102	—
Other relatives	13	30	8	6	26	18	10	19	17	2
Nonrelatives	1	10	2	2	6	9	1	4	7	—
Institutionalized persons	122	—	—	—	1	—	122	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 429	1 962	675	558	1 399	781	1 267	1 396	1 835	680
With own children under 18 years	839	1 135	326	332	756	372	758	843	1 080	571
Number of own children under 18 years	1 547	2 065	580	678	1 397	655	1 021	1 525	1 998	1 064
Married-couple families	1 174	1 643	459	459	1 177	594	1 404	1 156	1 369	653
With own children under 18 years	642	924	195	261	606	254	567	682	728	544
Number of own children under 18 years	1 206	1 724	354	524	1 141	475	1 070	1 255	1 427	1 014
Female householder, no husband present	202	237	161	84	179	142	194	180	356	17
With own children under 18 years	162	157	109	61	123	97	158	123	279	17
Number of own children under 18 years	279	261	186	131	220	153	273	212	461	31
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 849	2 614	996	699	1 796	1 125	1 635	1 833	2 426	1 324
Never married	418	608	296	166	393	314	368	432	573	524
Now married, except separated	1 242	1 685	484	471	1 211	617	1 090	1 179	1 426	734
Separated	21	32	10	5	13	21	17	24	38	10
Widowed	40	39	44	8	27	26	39	24	47	—
Divorced	128	250	162	49	152	147	121	174	342	56
Females 15 years and over	1 955	2 530	975	755	1 912	1 225	1 745	1 797	2 486	784
Never married	345	383	179	138	325	222	305	275	410	120
Now married, except separated	1 203	1 668	470	472	1 204	613	1 053	1 171	1 402	640
Separated	23	32	31	14	29	16	22	26	53	4
Widowed	168	158	134	35	134	158	156	115	183	3
Divorced	216	289	161	96	220	216	209	210	438	17

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Laramie County	Remainder of Laramie County
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 11	Tract 11 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons -----	2 218	2 218	1 561	468	468
Under 5 years.....	265	265	152	86	86
5 to 9 years.....	220	220	157	41	41
10 to 14 years.....	193	193	136	27	27
15 to 19 years.....	189	189	134	34	34
20 to 24 years.....	209	209	117	83	83
25 to 34 years.....	501	501	304	156	156
35 to 44 years.....	284	284	227	39	39
45 to 54 years.....	133	133	116	2	2
55 to 64 years.....	113	113	109	—	—
65 to 74 years.....	78	78	77	—	—
75 to 84 years.....	23	23	23	—	—
85 years and aver	10	10	9	—	—
3 and 4 years	94	94	52	30	30
16 years and over	1 505	1 505	1 089	310	310
18 years and over	1 432	1 432	1 033	301	301
21 years and over	1 304	1 304	961	257	257
60 years and over	162	162	160	—	—
62 years and over	136	136	134	—	—
Median	25.5	25.5	27.6	22.7	22.7
Female	1 027	1 027	754	186	186
Under 5 years.....	115	115	65	36	36
5 to 9 years.....	107	107	77	18	18
10 to 14 years.....	103	103	74	14	14
15 to 19 years.....	82	82	60	10	10
20 to 24 years.....	83	83	54	27	27
25 to 34 years.....	235	235	154	64	64
35 to 44 years.....	123	123	99	16	16
45 to 54 years.....	60	60	54	1	1
55 to 64 years.....	55	55	55	—	—
65 to 74 years.....	42	42	41	—	—
75 to 84 years.....	14	14	14	—	—
85 years and over	8	8	7	—	—
3 and 4 years	38	38	24	11	11
16 years and over	686	686	527	116	116
18 years and over	655	655	505	111	111
21 years and over	605	605	469	102	102
60 years and over	90	90	88	—	—
62 years and over	77	77	75	—	—
Median	26.0	26.0	28.5	22.8	22.8
Male	1 191	1 191	807	282	282
Median age	25.2	25.2	26.8	22.6	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	2 218	2 218	1 561	468	468
In households	2 080	2 080	1 546	352	352
Householder	762	762	606	104	104
Family householder	541	541	401	102	102
Nonfamily householder	221	221	205	2	2
Living alone	183	183	173	2	2
Spouse	307	307	210	77	77
Child	840	840	580	167	167
Other relatives	85	85	75	3	3
Nonrelatives	86	86	75	1	1
Institutionalized persons	18	18	13	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	120	120	2	111	111
Persons per household	2.74	2.74	2.54	3.63	3.63
Persons per family	3.30	3.30	3.15	3.68	3.68
Persons 65 years and over	111	111	109	—	—
In households	109	109	107	—	—
Householder	77	77	76	—	—
Nonfamily householder	40	40	39	—	—
Living alone	39	39	38	—	—
Spouse	21	21	21	—	—
Other relatives	11	11	10	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	541	541	401	102	102
With own children under 18 years.....	377	377	256	93	93
Number of own children under 18 years	716	716	465	165	165
Married-couple families	366	366	243	92	92
With own children under 18 years.....	237	237	133	83	83
Number of own children under 18 years	433	433	228	151	151
Female householder, no husband present	150	150	135	9	9
With own children under 18 years.....	127	127	112	9	9
Number of own children under 18 years	263	263	222	12	12
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	838	838	578	196	196
Never married	300	300	198	81	81
Now married, except separated	412	412	271	105	105
Separated	24	24	20	2	2
Widowed	20	20	20	—	—
Divarced	82	82	69	8	8
Females 15 years and over	702	702	538	118	118
Never married	210	210	163	30	30
Now married, except separated	316	316	216	82	82
Separated	19	19	15	1	1
Widowed	45	45	44	—	—
Divarced	112	112	100	5	5

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County
AGE		
All persons	528	528
Under 5 years	55	55
5 to 9 years	51	51
10 to 14 years	50	50
15 to 19 years	42	42
20 to 24 years	45	45
25 to 34 years	102	102
35 to 44 years	72	72
45 to 54 years	50	50
55 to 64 years	30	30
65 to 74 years	25	25
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	20	20
16 years and over	364	364
18 years and over	351	351
21 years and over	320	320
60 years and over	40	40
62 years and over	36	36
Median	26.8	26.8
Female	259	259
Under 5 years	34	34
5 to 9 years	23	23
10 to 14 years	20	20
15 to 19 years	16	16
20 to 24 years	23	23
25 to 34 years	51	51
35 to 44 years	37	37
45 to 54 years	26	26
55 to 64 years	15	15
65 to 74 years	10	10
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	178	178
18 years and over	175	175
21 years and over	162	162
60 years and over	18	18
62 years and over	17	17
Median	27.3	27.3
Male	269	269
Median age	25.8	25.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	528	528
In households	512	512
Householder	169	169
Family householder	121	121
Nonfamily householder	48	48
Living alone	42	42
Spouse	88	88
Child	193	193
Other relatives	26	26
Nonrelatives	36	36
Institutionalized persons	9	9
Other persons in group quarters	7	7
Persons per household	2.77	2.77
Persons per family	3.32	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	31	31
In households	29	29
Householder	23	23
Nonfamily householder	12	12
Living alone	12	12
Spouse	4	4
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	121	121
With own children under 18 years	77	77
Number of own children under 18 years	154	154
Married-couple families	83	83
With own children under 18 years	48	48
Number of own children under 18 years	105	105
Female householder, no husband present	34	34
With own children under 18 years	26	26
Number of own children under 18 years	43	43
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	190	190
Never married	74	74
Now married, except separated	89	89
Separated	4	4
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	20	20
Females 15 years and over	182	182
Never married	38	38
Now married, except separated	91	91
Separated	11	11
Widowed	16	16
Divorced	26	26

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
AGE			
All persons	821	821	584
Under 5 years	71	71	41
5 to 9 years	63	63	44
10 to 14 years	71	71	50
15 to 19 years	75	75	55
20 to 24 years	72	72	48
25 to 34 years	132	132	83
35 to 44 years	154	154	116
45 to 54 years	80	80	60
55 to 64 years	60	60	50
65 to 74 years	32	32	27
75 to 84 years	7	7	7
85 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	27	27	16
16 years and aver	603	603	439
18 years and aver	569	569	416
21 years and over	522	522	381
60 years and over	69	69	57
62 years and aver	59	59	48
Median	29.5	29.5	31.9
Female	513	513	365
Under 5 years	37	37	23
5 to 9 years	32	32	22
10 to 14 years	33	33	24
15 to 19 years	38	38	27
20 to 24 years	42	42	27
25 to 34 years	84	84	51
35 to 44 years	115	115	86
45 to 54 years	61	61	45
55 to 64 years	44	44	38
65 to 74 years	20	20	16
75 to 84 years	4	4	4
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	12	12	8
16 years and over	403	403	289
18 years and over	388	388	280
21 years and over	363	363	262
60 years and over	45	45	37
62 years and over	36	36	29
Median	33.8	33.8	35.8
Male	308	308	219
Median age	22.2	22.2	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	821	821	584
In households	805	805	583
Householder	205	205	169
Family householder	136	136	107
Nonfamily householder	69	69	62
Living alone	62	62	56
Spouse	258	258	173
Child	284	284	196
Other relatives	34	34	25
Nonrelatives	24	24	20
Institutionalized persons	5	5	1
Other persons in group quarters	11	11	-
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.43
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	43	43	37
In households	42	42	36
Householder	24	24	21
Nonfamily householder	9	9	7
Living alone	9	9	7
Spouse	8	8	8
Other relatives	10	10	7
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	136	136	107
With own children under 18 years	87	87	66
Number of own children under 18 years	237	237	155
Married-couple families	102	102	76
With own children under 18 years	62	62	42
Number of own children under 18 years	200	200	123
Female householder, no husband present	29	29	28
With own children under 18 years	21	21	21
Number of own children under 18 years	28	28	26
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	205	205	153
Never married	77	77	58
Now married, except separated	111	111	80
Separated	2	2	2
Widowed	2	2	1
Divorced	13	13	12
Females 15 years and over	411	411	296
Never married	76	76	59
Now married, except separated	280	280	188
Separated	5	5	5
Widowed	26	26	21
Divorced	24	24	23

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
AGE									
All persons	7 310	7 310	5 912	1 597	743	709	555	496	
Under 5 years	798	798	634	171	69	83	62	46	
5 to 9 years	787	787	606	149	91	111	70	39	
10 to 14 years	732	732	575	159	89	71	68	31	
15 to 19 years	669	669	544	137	77	66	49	39	
20 to 24 years	586	586	468	123	46	50	34	37	
25 to 34 years	1 295	1 295	1 023	277	116	148	104	79	
35 to 44 years	988	988	793	166	117	93	80	63	
45 to 54 years	573	573	483	131	59	37	40	54	
55 to 64 years	418	418	358	119	46	27	30	43	
65 to 74 years	287	287	261	104	25	16	10	28	
75 to 84 years	136	136	127	49	7	7	5	25	
85 years and aver	41	41	40	12	1	—	3	12	
3 and 4 years	310	310	244	63	29	36	22	21	
16 years and aver	4 872	4 872	3 996	1 089	484	432	346	371	
18 years and aver	4 575	4 575	3 756	1 035	440	400	327	355	
21 years and aver	4 202	4 202	3 456	961	411	366	298	333	
60 years and aver	660	660	595	220	54	36	29	87	
62 years and aver	567	567	514	199	38	29	26	79	
Median	25.6	25.6	26.2	26.8	24.9	22.0	23.9	32.1	
Female									
Under 5 years	3 692	3 692	3 005	807	380	357	285	257	
5 to 9 years	367	367	292	81	33	33	19	23	
10 to 14 years	389	389	299	85	42	54	30	14	
15 to 19 years	379	379	296	75	53	36	31	18	
20 to 24 years	338	338	272	71	37	38	29	20	
25 to 34 years	308	308	257	61	21	26	19	21	
35 to 44 years	677	677	536	139	63	79	65	43	
45 to 54 years	464	464	380	79	59	41	45	30	
55 to 64 years	283	283	236	64	33	23	19	24	
65 to 74 years	226	226	195	66	22	15	16	25	
75 to 84 years	161	161	148	56	15	8	7	14	
85 years and aver	77	77	71	23	2	4	3	16	
3 and 4 years	23	23	23	7	—	—	2	9	
16 years and aver	146	146	122	33	16	12	5	11	
18 years and aver	2 493	2 493	2 063	550	246	226	199	199	
21 years and aver	2 348	2 348	1 950	524	227	209	189	188	
60 years and aver	2 146	2 146	1 781	484	211	190	168	175	
62 years and aver	365	365	330	114	25	21	17	51	
Median	315	315	288	105	19	16	15	47	
Male	26.0	26.0	26.8	27.1	25.6	22.8	27.3	33.4	
Median age	3 618	3 618	2 907	790	363	352	270	239	
	25.2	25.2	25.7	26.6	24.1	21.0	18.6	31.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	7 310	7 310	5 912	1 597	743	709	555	496	
In households	7 204	7 204	5 854	1 597	743	704	554	480	
Householder	2 330	2 330	1 953	560	215	209	151	187	
Family householder	1 752	1 752	1 448	407	188	167	129	123	
Nonfamily householder	578	578	505	153	27	42	22	64	
Living alone	486	486	428	127	22	34	17	59	
Spouse	1 278	1 278	1 010	257	136	112	103	89	
Child	2 943	2 943	2 342	600	329	320	253	153	
Other relatives	320	320	283	104	38	28	19	24	
Nonrelatives	333	333	266	76	25	35	28	27	
Institutionalized persons	52	52	45	—	—	4	—	16	
Other persons in group quarters	54	54	13	—	—	1	1	—	
Persons per household	2.88	2.88	2.84	2.82	3.38	3.01	3.17	2.40	
Persons per family	3.33	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.56	3.32	3.42	3.00	
Persons 65 years and over	464	464	428	165	33	23	18	65	
In households	448	448	412	165	33	23	18	53	
Householder	323	323	296	128	18	16	12	36	
Nonfamily householder	155	155	145	64	4	5	6	17	
Living alone	146	146	136	58	4	5	6	16	
Spouse	96	96	87	29	13	7	3	11	
Other relatives	25	25	25	8	2	—	3	4	
Nonrelatives	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	
Institutionalized persons	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	12	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 752	1 752	1 448	407	188	167	129	123	
With own children under 18 years	1 110	1 110	892	236	115	124	90	60	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 461	2 461	1 927	486	267	284	212	123	
Married-couple families	1 201	1 201	978	251	138	96	90	92	
With own children under 18 years	704	704	551	127	75	67	58	43	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 656	1 656	1 262	278	180	165	143	92	
Female householder, no husband present	418	418	361	111	41	52	35	24	
With own children under 18 years	323	323	274	80	35	44	29	15	
Number of own children under 18 years	663	663	558	158	81	95	64	26	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 436	2 436	1 979	552	242	210	150	178	
Never married	793	793	653	184	75	63	38	55	
Now married, except separated	1 262	1 262	1 014	261	144	99	92	95	
Separated	24	24	19	7	—	2	—	1	
Widowed	47	47	43	24	2	3	2	2	
Divorced	310	310	250	76	21	43	18	25	
Females 15 years and over	2 557	2 557	2 118	566	252	234	205	202	
Never married	642	642	538	140	55	66	53	46	
Now married, except separated	1 312	1 312	1 048	262	144	113	105	95	
Separated	54	54	50	17	5	4	3	2	
Widowed	199	199	179	68	9	16	12	26	
Divorced	350	350	303	79	39	35	32	33	

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	482	503	1 597	721	550	496	482	400	696
Under 5 years	70	51	171	68	62	46	70	38	81
5 to 9 years	42	56	149	90	68	39	42	43	108
10 to 14 years	38	63	159	83	68	31	38	51	69
15 to 19 years	30	53	137	75	48	39	30	42	50
20 to 24 years	61	29	123	45	34	37	61	25	60
25 to 34 years	86	92	277	115	104	79	86	76	146
35 to 44 years	53	86	166	111	78	63	53	74	92
45 to 54 years	44	43	131	58	40	54	44	31	36
55 to 64 years	30	19	119	43	30	43	30	11	27
65 to 74 years	12	8	104	25	10	28	12	6	16
75 to 84 years	15	3	49	7	5	25	15	3	7
85 years and over	1	—	12	1	3	12	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	23	23	63	29	22	21	23	18	35
16 years and over	324	321	1 089	471	344	371	324	257	427
18 years and over	311	298	1 035	428	325	355	311	238	396
21 years and over	287	272	961	399	296	333	287	218	362
60 years and over	47	16	220	53	29	87	47	11	36
62 years and over	39	15	199	38	26	79	39	10	29
Median	25.0	25.0	26.8	24.9	24.0	32.1	25.0	25.1	22.2
Female	241	255	807	366	284	257	241	202	352
Under 5 years	32	29	81	32	19	23	32	21	33
5 to 9 years	19	25	85	42	30	14	19	21	53
10 to 14 years	20	36	75	48	31	18	20	28	35
15 to 19 years	14	25	71	35	29	20	14	18	37
20 to 24 years	37	18	61	20	19	21	37	16	26
25 to 34 years	40	46	139	63	65	43	40	37	78
35 to 44 years	24	36	79	56	44	30	24	32	40
45 to 54 years	19	23	64	32	19	24	19	18	23
55 to 64 years	18	11	66	21	16	25	18	6	15
65 to 74 years	7	3	56	15	7	14	7	2	8
75 to 84 years	10	3	23	2	3	16	10	3	4
85 years and over	1	—	7	—	2	9	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	11	13	33	16	5	11	11	11	12
16 years and over	165	161	550	239	198	199	165	128	224
18 years and over	160	148	524	221	188	188	160	118	207
21 years and over	146	134	484	205	167	175	146	108	188
60 years and over	31	10	114	25	17	51	31	7	21
62 years and over	25	9	105	19	15	47	25	6	16
Median	24.8	24.1	27.1	25.9	27.3	33.4	24.8	24.4	23.0
Male	241	248	790	355	266	239	241	198	344
Median age	25.2	25.7	26.6	23.8	18.8	31.1	25.2	25.6	21.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	482	503	1 597	721	550	496	482	400	696
In households	482	502	1 597	721	549	480	482	399	691
Householder	170	134	560	207	150	187	170	108	206
Family householder	118	119	407	181	129	123	118	98	164
Nonfamily householder	52	15	153	26	21	64	52	10	42
Living alone	44	10	127	21	16	59	44	8	34
Spouse	74	106	257	133	102	89	74	83	111
Child	189	229	600	318	251	153	189	181	311
Other relatives	25	12	104	38	18	24	25	12	28
Nonrelatives	24	21	76	25	28	27	24	15	35
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Persons per household	2.73	3.56	2.82	3.39	3.19	2.40	2.73	3.50	2.99
Persons per family	3.26	3.74	3.28	3.57	3.42	3.00	3.26	3.65	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	28	11	165	33	18	65	28	9	23
In households	28	11	165	33	18	53	28	9	23
Householder	20	7	128	18	12	36	20	5	16
Nonfamily householder	12	2	64	4	6	17	12	1	5
Living alone	12	2	58	4	6	16	12	1	5
Spouse	6	2	29	13	3	11	6	2	7
Other relatives	1	2	8	2	3	2	1	2	—
Nonrelatives	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	118	119	407	181	129	123	118	98	164
With own children under 18 years	77	89	236	110	90	60	77	74	121
Number of own children under 18 years	153	194	486	257	210	123	153	154	275
Married-couple families	69	98	251	133	90	92	69	78	94
With own children under 18 years	42	72	127	72	58	43	42	58	65
Number of own children under 18 years	95	150	278	174	143	92	95	116	161
Female householder, no husband present	36	14	111	39	35	24	36	14	51
With own children under 18 years	28	12	80	33	29	15	28	12	43
Number of own children under 18 years	50	33	158	77	62	26	50	32	90
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	162	168	552	236	148	178	162	136	207
Never married	54	53	184	75	36	55	54	46	62
Now married, except separated	72	101	261	139	92	95	72	81	97
Separated	2	1	7	—	—	1	2	—	2
Widowed	5	2	24	2	2	2	5	1	3
Divorced	29	11	76	20	18	25	29	8	43
Females 15 years and over	170	165	566	244	204	202	170	132	231
Never married	46	41	140	52	53	46	46	31	65
Now married, except separated	76	106	262	141	104	95	76	83	112
Separated	6	4	17	5	3	2	6	4	4
Widowed	16	3	68	9	12	26	16	3	16
Divorced	26	11	79	37	32	33	26	11	34

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
AGE									
All persons	62 410	62 410	41 703	1 870	1 833	6 605	4 725	5 108	
Under 5 years	4 710	4 710	2 941	152	156	643	373	283	
5 to 9 years	4 843	4 843	2 998	122	189	646	405	272	
10 to 14 years	4 414	4 414	2 705	105	172	521	386	203	
15 to 19 years	4 228	4 228	2 699	113	150	401	357	243	
20 to 24 years	4 281	4 281	2 660	197	91	501	235	318	
25 to 34 years	10 976	10 976	7 202	364	343	1 472	836	816	
35 to 44 years	10 108	10 108	6 782	235	307	908	812	640	
45 to 54 years	6 662	6 662	4 474	184	180	614	532	445	
55 to 64 years	5 281	5 281	3 815	165	138	463	451	609	
65 to 74 years	4 068	4 068	3 147	129	85	268	257	679	
75 to 84 years	2 205	2 205	1 738	81	18	148	72	451	
85 years and over	634	634	542	23	4	20	9	149	
3 and 4 years	1 942	1 942	1 226	53	75	261	161	104	
16 years and over	47 604	47 604	32 521	1 475	1 278	4 724	3 481	4 300	
18 years and over	45 910	45 910	31 424	1 447	1 213	4 575	3 326	4 218	
21 years and over	43 371	43 371	29 834	1 340	1 153	4 294	3 150	4 054	
60 years and over	9 509	9 509	7 341	307	179	653	534	1 622	
62 years and over	8 362	8 362	6 511	280	147	568	448	1 485	
Median	33.0	33.0	34.5	31.6	30.1	29.0	32.3	41.2	
Female									
Under 5 years	31 317	31 317	21 327	907	946	3 297	2 377	2 735	
5 to 9 years	2 338	2 338	1 446	76	78	331	193	131	
10 to 14 years	2 368	2 368	1 496	62	100	300	179	129	
15 to 19 years	2 152	2 152	1 289	42	90	255	180	98	
20 to 24 years	1 979	1 979	1 294	46	77	193	183	110	
25 to 34 years	2 022	2 022	1 315	91	43	274	122	165	
35 to 34 years	5 405	5 405	3 602	173	189	725	426	398	
35 to 44 years	4 968	4 968	3 350	108	161	444	400	321	
45 to 54 years	3 293	3 293	2 244	90	84	303	281	222	
55 to 64 years	2 680	2 680	1 963	79	64	236	232	349	
65 to 74 years	2 271	2 271	1 809	79	46	138	133	394	
75 to 84 years	1 370	1 370	1 112	44	11	85	42	300	
85 years and over	471	471	407	17	3	13	6	118	
3 and 4 years	997	997	620	31	35	137	86	40	
16 years and over	24 066	24 066	16 839	717	659	2 377	1 785	2 358	
18 years and over	23 237	23 237	16 305	708	630	2 310	1 704	2 318	
21 years and over	22 081	22 081	15 540	666	594	2 166	1 622	2 237	
60 years and over	5 406	5 406	4 288	175	91	347	275	1 004	
62 years and over	4 850	4 850	3 878	161	79	309	234	929	
Median	33.9	33.9	35.6	32.5	30.2	29.1	32.8	45.6	
Male	31 093	31 093	20 376	963	887	3 308	2 348	2 373	
Median age	32.0	32.0	33.4	30.8	30.0	28.9	31.7	36.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	62 410	62 410	41 703	1 870	1 833	6 605	4 725	5 108	
In households	61 203	61 203	41 230	1 870	1 831	6 533	4 713	4 911	
Householder	24 659	24 659	17 433	849	594	2 533	1 729	2 370	
Family householder	17 286	17 286	11 593	508	504	1 795	1 345	1 386	
Nonfamily householder	7 373	7 373	5 840	341	90	738	384	984	
Living alone	6 338	6 338	5 070	272	74	590	310	878	
Spouse	14 373	14 373	9 536	345	425	1 346	1 117	1 164	
Child	18 697	18 697	11 828	458	710	2 156	1 574	1 077	
Other relatives	1 415	1 415	992	75	58	159	130	128	
Nonrelatives	2 059	2 059	1 441	143	44	339	163	172	
Institutionalized persons	481	481	408	-	-	37	1	197	
Other persons in group quarters	726	726	65	-	2	35	11	-	
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.39	2.26	3.12	2.61	2.79	2.08	
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	2.97	2.85	3.41	3.08	3.16	2.72	
Persons 65 years and over	6 907	6 907	5 427	233	107	436	338	1 279	
In households	6 605	6 605	5 138	233	107	436	337	1 113	
Householder	4 613	4 613	3 633	173	68	310	216	794	
Nonfamily householder	2 305	2 305	1 892	97	26	157	80	404	
Living alone	2 235	2 235	1 842	93	23	149	78	395	
Spouse	1 621	1 621	1 242	52	32	101	89	286	
Other relatives	290	290	206	6	5	17	26	20	
Nonrelatives	81	81	57	2	2	8	6	13	
Institutionalized persons	289	289	289	-	-	-	1	166	
Other persons in group quarters	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	17 286	17 286	11 593	508	504	1 795	1 345	1 386	
With own children under 18 years	8 753	8 753	5 565	236	294	1 044	720	499	
Number of own children under 18 years	15 614	15 614	9 679	368	578	1 888	1 296	825	
Married-couple families	14 544	14 544	9 639	357	424	1 357	1 139	1 163	
With own children under 18 years	6 979	6 979	4 349	147	240	718	581	375	
Number of own children under 18 years	12 855	12 855	7 789	232	465	1 377	1 075	646	
Female householder, no husband present	2 098	2 098	1 541	114	68	334	164	173	
With own children under 18 years	1 413	1 413	998	78	46	260	113	100	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 232	2 232	1 574	115	92	411	187	151	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	23 984	23 984	15 963	764	638	2 384	1 736	1 973	
Never married	5 784	5 784	3 795	224	143	562	372	439	
Now married, except separated	15 118	15 118	10 007	377	436	1 411	1 172	1 217	
Separated	262	262	174	6	6	37	13	23	
Widowed	508	508	393	32	6	46	26	78	
Divorced	2 312	2 312	1 594	125	47	328	153	216	
Females 15 years and over	24 459	24 459	17 096	727	678	2 411	1 825	2 377	
Never married	3 850	3 850	2 738	119	116	375	303	320	
Now married, except separated	14 811	14 811	9 851	363	440	1 386	1 156	1 223	
Separated	309	309	222	21	14	52	23	28	
Widowed	2 564	2 564	2 087	97	35	174	132	481	
Divorced	2 925	2 925	2 198	127	73	424	206	330	

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	2 707	6 695	1 857	1 706	4 675	5 101	2 707	4 772	6 493
Under 5 years.....	227	573	152	150	371	283	227	437	638
5 to 9 years.....	161	614	121	183	399	272	161	467	637
10 to 14 years.....	148	568	103	167	383	203	148	396	516
15 to 19 years.....	129	453	113	137	353	243	129	310	390
20 to 24 years.....	239	377	197	83	235	318	239	264	491
25 to 34 years.....	572	1 402	361	322	831	816	572	1 051	1 457
35 to 44 years.....	398	1 199	234	295	805	640	398	875	891
45 to 54 years.....	239	678	182	161	525	444	239	437	601
55 to 64 years.....	190	448	161	118	442	608	190	286	450
65 to 74 years.....	218	254	129	70	251	677	218	169	262
75 to 84 years.....	125	114	81	16	71	449	125	72	140
85 years and over.....	61	15	23	4	9	148	61	8	20
3 and 4 years.....	87	240	53	74	160	104	87	178	258
16 years and over.....	2 155	4 840	1 465	1 171	3 442	4 293	2 155	3 402	4 632
18 years and over.....	2 096	4 651	1 437	1 109	3 291	4 211	2 096	3 270	4 488
21 years and over.....	2 002	4 399	1 330	1 057	3 115	4 047	2 002	3 106	4 213
60 years and over.....	505	599	305	149	522	1 616	505	389	630
62 years and over.....	457	501	279	121	440	1 479	457	324	546
Median.....	32.6	30.9	31.5	29.7	32.2	41.1	32.6	30.1	28.9
Female	1 367	3 320	902	881	2 350	2 729	1 367	2 384	3 244
Under 5 years.....	101	279	76	73	191	131	101	217	328
5 to 9 years.....	71	315	62	97	175	129	71	247	297
10 to 14 years.....	66	292	41	86	178	98	66	196	251
15 to 19 years.....	57	206	46	73	181	110	57	145	188
20 to 24 years.....	115	187	91	39	122	165	115	130	269
25 to 34 years.....	286	714	172	180	423	398	286	546	718
35 to 44 years.....	190	559	107	153	396	321	190	406	434
45 to 54 years.....	124	329	90	74	279	221	124	208	300
55 to 64 years.....	100	224	77	54	228	348	100	142	229
65 to 74 years.....	140	136	79	39	130	392	140	97	136
75 to 84 years.....	75	69	44	10	41	299	75	45	81
85 years and over.....	42	10	17	3	6	117	42	5	13
3 and 4 years.....	43	121	31	35	85	40	43	91	135
16 years and over.....	1 122	2 392	713	608	1 766	2 352	1 122	1 691	2 334
18 years and over.....	1 092	2 302	704	580	1 687	2 312	1 092	1 630	2 270
21 years and over.....	1 053	2 185	662	546	1 605	2 231	1 053	1 551	2 128
60 years and over.....	308	322	174	75	269	999	308	218	337
62 years and over.....	283	274	161	65	229	924	283	184	299
Median.....	34.5	30.8	32.5	29.8	32.8	45.5	34.5	29.9	29.0
Male	1 340	3 375	955	825	2 325	2 372	1 340	2 388	3 249
Median age.....	30.3	30.9	30.8	29.6	31.6	36.9	30.3	30.3	28.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 707	6 695	1 857	1 706	4 675	5 101	2 707	4 772	6 493
In households.....	2 707	6 681	1 857	1 706	4 663	4 904	2 707	4 759	6 421
Householder.....	1 280	2 434	843	546	1 705	2 364	1 280	1 731	2 490
Family householder.....	721	1 890	504	466	1 332	1 385	721	1 338	1 763
Nonfamily householder.....	559	544	339	80	373	979	559	393	727
Living alone.....	495	448	270	65	300	873	495	320	581
Spouse.....	548	1 561	341	388	1 108	1 163	548	1 094	1 318
Child.....	670	2 295	455	674	1 558	1 077	670	1 663	2 129
Other relatives.....	75	159	75	57	130	75	75	101	152
Nonrelatives.....	134	232	143	41	162	172	134	170	332
Institutionalized persons.....	—	1	—	—	1	197	—	—	37
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	13	—	—	11	—	—	13	35
Persons per household.....	2.14	2.77	2.26	3.17	2.79	2.09	2.14	2.78	2.61
Persons per family.....	2.85	3.15	2.85	3.46	3.16	2.72	2.85	3.17	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	404	383	233	90	331	1 274	404	249	422
In households.....	404	383	233	90	330	1 108	404	249	422
Householder.....	284	259	173	56	210	790	284	174	300
Nonfamily householder.....	147	115	97	24	76	401	147	82	153
Living alone.....	142	110	93	21	75	392	142	80	145
Spouse.....	94	85	52	27	88	285	94	53	98
Other relatives.....	18	29	6	5	26	20	18	18	17
Nonrelatives.....	8	10	2	2	6	13	8	4	7
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	1	166	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	721	1 890	504	466	1 332	1 385	721	1 338	1 763
With own children under 18 years.....	333	1 077	234	283	713	825	333	796	1 033
Number of own children under 18 years.....	568	1 952	365	556	1 281	1 625	568	1 438	1 869
Married-couple families	558	1 585	353	390	1 129	1 162	558	1 112	1 329
With own children under 18 years.....	232	879	145	231	576	375	232	648	708
Number of own children under 18 years.....	421	1 640	229	446	1 061	1 421	421	1 196	1 358
Female householder, no husband present	124	227	114	64	162	173	124	170	331
With own children under 18 years.....	83	148	78	44	111	100	83	114	259
Number of own children under 18 years.....	124	238	115	89	186	151	124	190	411
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 042	2 506	758	581	1 716	1 972	1 042	1 748	2 334
Never married.....	285	572	224	128	370	439	285	402	547
Now married, except separated.....	580	1 623	373	401	1 162	1 216	580	1 131	1 382
Separated.....	21	32	6	5	13	23	21	24	37
Widowed.....	23	38	32	6	25	78	23	24	45
Divorced.....	133	241	123	41	146	216	133	167	323
Females 15 years and over	1 129	2 434	723	625	1 806	2 371	1 129	1 724	2 368
Never married.....	198	356	119	111	300	320	198	256	367
Now married, except separated.....	569	1 609	359	402	1 147	1 222	569	1 127	1 358
Separated.....	15	31	21	12	28	22	15	25	52
Widowed.....	147	156	97	30	129	478	147	113	170
Divorced.....	200	282	127	70	202	329	200	203	421

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County											
	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	
	Total													
RACE														
73 142	50 008	1 362	3 736	2 810	7 593	5 515	5 739	2 034	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 164		
66 280	44 814	2 581	2 208	2 208	6 953	5 024	5 383	1 940	2 878	2 974	3 098	3 999		
2 218	1 561	131	169	183	159	162	131	14	42	218	468	55		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	351	33	68	27	90	35	75	7	11	29	26	14		
American Indian	349	33	68	27	90	35	75	7	11	29	26	14		
Eskimo	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aleut	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	821	14	37	43	54	51	57	27	22	48	132	48		
Asian	741	11	37	37	46	46	48	27	21	44	113	48		
Chinese	76	—	—	1	4	4	5	1	—	1	11	11		
Filipino	206	5	13	9	14	14	6	4	9	17	54	1		
Japanese	171	2	8	6	6	16	26	5	10	14	6	10		
Asian Indian	32	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7		
Korean	142	109	6	7	11	10	1	14	2	5	18	14		
Vietnamese	26	22	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—		
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	58	34	4	3	7	1	8	2	—	2	14	1		
Pacific Islander	30	16	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	4	10	4		
Howaian	80	50	3	6	8	5	9	—	1	19	4	4		
Samoan	47	24	—	—	6	4	7	—	1	2	14	—		
Somorian	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian	17	12	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	—		
Other Pacific Islander	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	3 295	157	881	349	337	243	207	46	52	196	108	48		
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
73 142	50 008	1 362	3 736	2 810	7 593	5 515	5 739	2 034	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 164		
7 310	5 912	275	1 597	743	709	555	496	134	159	482	204	186		
5 126	4 186	220	1 209	503	472	396	332	78	96	341	124	109		
153	95	—	8	5	25	14	13	6	8	6	26	4		
20	7	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	3		
2 011	1 624	53	380	235	207	144	151	50	55	135	48	70		
65 832	44 096	1 087	2 139	2 067	6 884	4 960	5 243	1 900	2 846	2 983	3 628	3 978		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
73 142	50 008	1 362	3 736	2 810	7 593	5 515	5 739	2 034	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 164		
66 280	44 814	2 581	2 208	2 208	6 953	5 024	5 383	1 940	2 878	2 974	3 098	3 999		
3 870	3 111	100	711	375	348	299	356	96	128	491	734	165		
62 410	41 703	927	1 870	1 833	6 605	4 725	5 108	1 854	2 770	2 707	3 013	3 861		
2 218	1 561	131	169	183	159	162	131	14	42	218	468	55		
105	74	10	13	12	17	7	5	—	—	15	10	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	2 113	1 487	121	156	171	142	155	70	42	203	458	55		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	528	351	68	87	90	35	17	14	11	29	26	14		
Hispanic origin	58	51	10	3	3	5	6	—	—	3	2	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	470	300	23	58	21	30	11	7	11	26	24	14		
Asian or Pacific Islander	821	584	14	37	43	51	57	27	22	48	132	48		
Hispanic origin	73	53	—	6	32	8	6	3	3	5	5	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	748	531	31	31	32	43	51	24	19	43	127	48		
Other race	3 295	2 698	157	881	349	243	207	46	52	196	108	48		
Hispanic origin	3 204	2 623	155	857	339	236	204	44	48	192	102	48		
Not of Hispanic origin	91	75	2	24	10	7	3	2	4	4	6	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County—Con.								Cheyenne city, Laramie County							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)			
	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE	RACE			
All persons	5 970	5 580	7 482	2 007	3 067	1 330	3 723	2 659	128	5 460	5 732	3 044	2 034			
White	5 641	5 143	6 992	1 953	3 017	995	2 568	2 071	124	4 970	5 376	2 801	1 940			
Black	111	183	170	10	2	131	169	180	—	162	17	65	14			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	30	53	18	10	33	68	27	—	35	24	24	7			
American Indian	22	27	51	18	10	33	68	27	—	35	16	24	7			
Eskimo	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Aleut	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
Asian or Pacific Islander	68	47	80	9	18	14	37	42	2	51	57	53	27			
Asian	57	43	75	7	17	11	37	36	2	46	48	51	27			
Chinese	10	5	3	2	3	—	13	9	—	4	5	13	1			
Filipino	6	9	25	1	6	5	13	—	—	14	6	13	4			
Japanese	16	12	8	—	5	2	8	5	—	16	26	10	5			
Asian Indian	1	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Korean	8	11	23	1	1	—	6	7	2	10	1	10	14			
Vietnamese	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—			
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other race	127	177	187	17	20	157	881	339	1	242	207	101	46			
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	5 970	5 580	7 482	2 007	3 067	1 330	3 723	2 659	128	5 460	5 732	3 044	2 034			
Hispanic origin (of any race)	327	398	503	65	97	275	1 597	721	13	550	496	261	134			
Mexican	217	285	341	44	67	220	1 209	492	13	391	332	184	78			
Puerto Rican	7	—	6	—	5	—	8	5	—	14	13	6	—			
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Hispanic	103	106	155	20	24	53	380	224	—	144	151	64	50			
Not of Hispanic origin	5 643	5 182	6 979	1 942	2 970	1 055	2 126	1 938	115	4 910	5 236	2 783	1 900			
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	5 970	5 580	7 482	2 007	3 067	1 330	3 723	2 659	128	5 460	5 732	3 044	2 034			
White	5 641	5 143	6 992	1 953	3 017	995	2 568	2 071	124	4 970	5 376	2 801	1 940			
Hispanic origin	327	398	503	65	97	275	1 597	721	13	550	496	261	134			
Not of Hispanic origin	5 613	5 183	6 992	1 938	2 970	1 055	2 126	1 938	115	4 910	5 236	2 783	1 900			
Black	111	183	170	10	2	131	169	180	—	162	17	65	14			
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	110	177	167	10	1	121	158	170	1	155	70	61	13			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	30	53	18	10	33	68	27	—	35	17	24	7			
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	21	30	45	17	9	23	37	42	2	51	11	23	7			
Asian or Pacific Islander	68	47	80	9	18	14	37	42	2	51	57	53	27			
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	67	45	71	7	18	14	31	32	2	43	51	52	24			
Other race	127	177	187	17	20	157	881	339	1	242	207	101	46			
Hispanic origin	123	165	186	16	20	155	857	330	1	235	204	98	44			
Not of Hispanic origin	4	12	1	1	—	2	24	9	—	7	3	3	2			

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.										Remainder of Laramie County			
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
RACE														
All persons	3 005	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 436	4	—	32	13	151	7 465	
White	2 878	2 974	—	3 561	4 947	4 606	4 999	4	—	32	13	137	6 829	
Black	108	218	—	55	106	182	161	—	—	—	—	3	158	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	29	—	11	18	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	90	
Not of Hispanic origin	11	29	—	11	17	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	90	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	22	48	—	45	66	47	73	—	—	—	—	1	52	
Asian	21	44	—	45	55	43	68	—	—	—	—	1	44	
Chinese	—	1	—	11	10	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Filipino	9	17	—	1	6	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Japanese	10	14	—	9	15	12	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	
Asian Indian	—	1	—	7	16	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	2	5	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Vietnamese	—	3	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	2	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Other Asian	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	1	4	—	—	11	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Samoan	1	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	52	196	—	31	120	169	156	—	—	—	—	10	336	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 005	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 436	4	—	32	13	151	7 465	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	159	482	—	143	309	372	400	—	—	—	—	22	696	
Mexican	96	341	—	85	202	267	276	—	—	—	—	11	459	
Puerto Rican	8	6	—	4	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Cuban	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Other Hispanic	55	135	—	51	102	98	117	—	—	—	—	11	207	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 846	2 983	—	3 560	4 948	4 656	5 036	4	—	32	13	129	6 769	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 005	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 436	4	—	32	13	151	7 465	
White	2 878	2 974	—	3 561	4 947	4 606	4 999	4	—	32	13	137	6 829	
Black	108	218	—	55	106	182	161	—	—	—	—	3	158	
Not of Hispanic origin	11	29	—	11	18	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	90	
Hispanic origin	42	218	—	55	106	182	161	—	—	—	—	2	157	
Not of Hispanic origin	42	203	—	55	105	176	159	—	—	—	—	1	141	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	29	—	11	18	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	90	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	11	26	—	11	66	47	73	—	—	—	—	—	87	
Asian or Pacific Islander	22	48	—	45	24	24	39	—	—	—	—	1	52	
Hispanic origin	3	5	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	11	
Not of Hispanic origin	19	43	—	45	65	45	65	—	—	—	—	—	41	
Other race	52	196	—	31	120	169	156	—	—	—	—	10	336	
Hispanic origin	48	192	—	31	116	157	155	—	—	—	—	9	329	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	—	—	4	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Laramie County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
RACE													
White	55	7				3 832	461	713	552	2 046	2 003	3 067	2 737
Black	54	7				3 098	438	694	537	1 993	1 949	3 017	2 668
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						468		5	1	9	10	2	1
American Indian						26	3	5	6	6	18	10	13
Eskimo						26	3	5	3	4	18	10	10
Aleut									3				3
Asian or Pacific Islander						132	3	2		2			
Asian						113	3	2		7	9	18	13
Chinese						10				7	7	17	13
Filipino						54					3	2	3
Japanese						6	1	1		2	1	6	
Asian Indian						18	1	1		2		5	11
Korean											2	1	
Vietnamese											2		
Combodian													
Hmong													
Laotian													
Thai						14							
Other Asian						10	1			2	1	2	
Pacific Islander						19						1	
Hawaiian						14					2	1	
Samoan													
Guamanian						5							
Other Pacific Islander													
Other race	1					108	17	7	8	31	17	20	42
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	55	7				3 832	461	713	552	2 046	2 003	3 067	2 737
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5					204	43	18	26	103	65	97	119
Mexican	5					124	24	15	18	65	44	67	108
Puerto Rican						26		2				5	
Cuban						6							
Other Hispanic						48	19	1	8	38	20	24	11
Not of Hispanic origin	50	7				3 628	418	695	526	1 943	1 938	2 970	2 618
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	55	7				3 832	461	713	552	2 046	2 003	3 067	2 737
White	54	7				3 098	438	694	537	1 993	1 949	3 017	2 668
Hispanic origin	4					85	26	11	18	70	46	75	78
Not of Hispanic origin	50	7				3 013	412	683	519	1 923	1 903	2 942	2 590
Black						468		5	1	9	10	2	1
Hispanic origin						10				1		1	
Not of Hispanic origin						458		5	1	8	10	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						26	3	5	6	6	18	10	13
Hispanic origin						2					1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin						24	3	5	6	6	17	9	13
Asian or Pacific Islander						132	3	2	6	7	9	18	13
Hispanic origin						5				1	2		
Not of Hispanic origin						127	3	2		6	7	18	42
Other race	1					108	17	7	8	31	17	20	13
Hispanic origin	1					102	17	7	8	31	16	20	41
Not of Hispanic origin						6					1		1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County						
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8
All housing units	30 507	30 507	21 859	866	1 751	931	3 149	2 033	2 759	951
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	28 092	28 092	20 243	737	1 500	884	2 824	1 947	2 616	898
Owner-occupied housing units	18 406	18 406	12 928	191	804	680	2 038	1 460	1 606	691
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	65.5	63.9	25.9	53.6	76.9	72.2	75.0	61.4	76.9
White	17 340	17 340	12 052	152	596	552	1 909	1 380	1 539	671
Black	289	289	250	16	28	47	32	26	6	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	81	81	48	—	5	1	18	3	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	109	109	95	4	9	6	8	6	13	6
Other race	587	587	483	19	166	74	71	45	42	11
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 340	1 340	1 111	30	324	161	133	103	109	26
White, not of Hispanic origin	16 603	16 603	11 436	141	440	467	1 848	1 325	1 472	656
Renter-occupied housing units	9 686	9 686	7 315	546	696	204	786	487	1 010	207
White	8 546	8 546	6 414	439	498	156	723	426	952	197
Black	473	473	356	51	33	18	10	29	26	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	88	88	64	11	15	5	10	4	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	96	96	74	1	4	1	5	3	9	3
Other race	483	483	407	44	146	24	38	25	22	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	990	990	842	82	236	54	76	48	78	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	8 056	8 056	5 997	403	409	127	685	404	898	186
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2 415	2 415	1 616	129	251	47	325	86	143	53
For sole only	507	507	343	11	44	19	83	47	28	15
For rent	1 112	1 112	871	72	135	22	168	34	84	28
Rented or sold, not occupied	130	130	75	6	20	3	14	1	2	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	179	179	60	8	3	—	15	—	2	1
For migrant workers	10	10	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other vacant	477	477	266	32	49	3	44	3	27	9
Boarded up	39	39	15	3	7	—	7	—	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room	224	224	190	66	10	—	13	5	12	1
2 rooms	838	838	700	130	67	7	76	21	78	6
3 rooms	2 803	2 803	2 329	310	193	15	230	84	363	52
4 rooms	5 615	5 615	3 865	157	552	67	971	191	650	168
5 rooms	5 589	5 589	3 495	97	456	223	974	363	374	142
6 rooms	4 203	4 203	2 752	42	216	157	452	295	346	136
7 rooms	3 654	3 654	2 775	22	146	127	194	297	358	158
8 or more rooms	7 581	7 581	5 753	42	111	335	239	777	578	288
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.6	3.3	4.6	6.5	4.8	6.7	5.2	6.3
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	5.0	6.8	5.6	6.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.8	3.3	4.7	6.6	4.8	6.8	5.4	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	6.9	4.4	5.1	6.9	5.0	7.3	6.5	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.3	5.7	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	19 241	19 241	14 495	217	1 204	849	969	1 503	1 891	793
1, attached	1 483	1 483	896	11	33	7	13	245	40	7
2	1 201	1 201	1 058	56	126	41	21	17	209	48
3 or 4	2 161	2 161	2 029	85	227	22	25	76	355	96
5 to 9	866	866	821	86	15	1	27	61	123	1
10 to 19	851	851	802	78	4	2	27	106	86	—
20 to 49	587	587	587	114	—	—	—	—	32	—
50 or more	252	252	252	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	3 614	3 614	722	70	119	8	2 054	11	5	—
Other	251	251	197	21	23	1	13	14	18	6
Occupied housing units	28 092	28 092	20 243	737	1 500	884	2 824	1 947	2 616	898
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	7 104	7 104	5 755	474	420	107	640	332	958	235
2 persons	9 151	9 151	6 633	143	474	239	886	624	960	382
3 persons	4 798	4 798	3 332	64	270	169	535	367	331	142
4 persons	4 543	4 543	2 953	34	194	211	473	404	244	99
5 persons	1 699	1 699	1 070	11	94	103	190	152	84	29
6 or more persons	797	797	500	11	48	55	100	68	39	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.16	1.50—	2.20	3.07	2.37	2.55	1.86	2.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.30	1.50—	2.14	2.94	2.35	2.60	2.02	2.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.06	2.06	1.83	1.50—	2.28	3.52	2.44	2.43	1.50—	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	27 512	27 512	19 880	716	1 425	857	2 701	1 925	2 592	890
1.01 to 1.50	430	430	258	15	59	22	96	17	15	7
1.51 or more	150	150	105	6	16	5	27	5	9	1
Mean .....	.42	.42	.40	.45	.51	.47	.52	.41	.37	.35
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 944	13 944	11 378	77	675	635	667	1 362	1 437	651
Less than \$20,000	127	127	70	7	22	1	11	4	10	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	913	913	692	16	290	44	56	14	81	28
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 462	3 462	3 003	36	305	322	205	420	517	180
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 865	4 865	4 228	9	49	232	271	749	474	257
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 476	2 476	1 988	5	8	31	97	148	229	108
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 670	1 670	1 126	2	—	5	22	23	115	65
\$150,000 to \$199,999	299	299	176	1	—	—	3	3	8	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	74	74	58	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	30	30	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	28	28	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	69 300	69 300	68 300	47 500	41 100	57 300	64 500	65 300	63 500	67 900
Mean (dollars)	75 800	75 800	73 900	52 300	43 200	58 300	65 100	66 800	68 300	73 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 382	9 382	7 224	540	687	200	784	480	996	204
Median contract rent (dollars)	312	312	316	197	254	341	279	370	284	344
Mean contract rent (dollars)	326	326	327	210	255	344	291	375	297	357
With meals included in rent	83	83	80	—	1	—	3	1	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	1 010	1 010	1 038	—	213	—	254	625	—	1 250
No meals included in rent	8 595	8 595	6 977	521	664	196	737	469	972	197
No cash rent	704	704	167	19	22	4	44	10	24	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units.....	1 471	1 759	841	1 740	2 357	2 119	2 808	858	1 104
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 397	1 563	830	1 644	2 261	1 968	2 650	699	1 033
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 028	827	9	1 153	1 703	1 208	2 076	576	877
Percent of occupied housing units.....	73.6	52.9	1.1	70.1	75.3	61.4	78.3	82.4	84.9
White.....	1 008	745	9	1 131	1 645	1 158	1 982	563	870
Black.....	7	38	—	8	19	15	36	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	3	—	4	5	5	11	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	7	—	5	10	6	12	2	1
Other race.....	8	34	—	5	24	24	35	6	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	31	76	—	33	66	51	98	21	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	985	704	9	1 103	1 604	1 132	1 922	549	858
Renter-occupied housing units.....	369	736	821	491	558	760	574	123	156
White.....	335	623	678	454	518	475	536	117	151
Black.....	8	55	104	21	23	65	20	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	8	4	3	4	4	3	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	11	12	8	5	11	3	—	—
Other race.....	22	39	23	8	9	25	11	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	28	94	35	24	28	58	36	3	11
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	327	576	666	438	500	642	512	116	144
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	74	196	11	96	96	151	158	159	71
For sale only.....	15	41	—	24	37	17	38	22	12
For rent.....	19	92	3	53	40	115	76	10	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	17	1	1	—	3	15	12	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	10	—	4	1	9	13	69	14
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other vacant.....	31	36	7	14	18	7	16	46	32
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	7	27	—	17	2	17	9	3	4
2 rooms.....	20	73	12	54	70	64	41	12	11
3 rooms.....	131	302	20	116	129	185	141	34	27
4 rooms.....	163	399	127	232	219	334	493	99	123
5 rooms.....	221	318	257	190	256	244	573	155	171
6 rooms.....	182	229	198	175	268	215	509	180	182
7 rooms.....	211	145	101	241	341	305	438	124	157
8 or more rooms.....	536	266	126	715	1 072	755	604	251	429
Median, all housing units.....	6.6	4.7	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.7
Mean, all housing units.....	6.6	5.2	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.6	4.9	5.5	7.0	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.3	6.0	6.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	6.2	6.7	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 148	1 025	209	1 038	1 788	1 314	1 825	725	889
1, attached.....	28	48	507	214	135	95	44	8	9
2.....	103	205	72	13	17	4	32	4	6
3 or 4.....	87	195	43	118	138	230	130	—	7
5 to 9.....	43	119	3	63	39	136	7	5	—
10 to 19.....	18	36	—	124	79	192	4	—	—
20 to 49.....	26	—	—	156	134	4	60	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	99	2	2	14	7	699	112	190
Other.....	16	32	5	12	13	13	7	4	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 397	1 563	830	1 644	2 261	1 968	2 650	699	1 033
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	474	581	10	368	489	356	472	82	119
2 persons.....	546	484	125	605	752	614	818	264	365
3 persons.....	175	239	232	278	402	412	526	134	177
4 persons.....	138	155	312	272	406	407	536	142	236
5 persons.....	39	69	113	82	150	120	198	51	99
6 or more persons.....	25	35	38	39	62	59	100	26	37
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.91	1.91	3.65	2.25	2.35	2.53	2.57	2.53	2.68
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.08	2.63	2.42	2.48	2.87	2.63	2.58	2.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.60	1.69	3.67	1.78	1.71	2.17	2.41	2.38	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 386	1 521	797	1 631	2 237	1 933	2 589	690	1 024
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	21	26	6	22	29	42	7	8
1.51 or more.....	7	21	7	7	2	6	19	2	1
Mean.....	.32	.42	.62	.37	.37	.42	.46	.43	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	923	650	7	1 049	1 589	1 125	1 433	289	390
Less than \$20,000.....	3	4	—	1	3	2	11	4	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	11	81	1	1	7	8	59	12	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	182	294	2	26	120	128	289	26	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	382	168	2	141	631	466	629	89	64
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	170	44	1	251	437	336	355	84	114
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	129	43	1	458	322	161	80	66	148
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	20	9	—	118	59	18	7	7	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	15	4	—	33	8	1	1	—	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	9	1	—	7	1	4	1	1	3
\$300,000 or more.....	2	2	—	13	1	1	1	—	5
Median (dollars).....	73 700	56 000	62 500	110 100	81 200	78 500	70 500	82 600	98 100
Mean (dollars).....	83 800	63 800	67 100	119 100	89 100	83 600	72 600	85 900	107 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	365	730	800	485	553	751	556	76	102
Median contract rent (dollars).....	331	275	365	382	357	368	361	350	365
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	354	294	380	408	351	430	372	366	419
With meals included in rent.....	1	4	—	—	3	67	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	441	—	—	188	1 160	337	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	353	708	416	480	536	679	533	52	78
No cash rent.....	11	18	384	5	14	5	22	24	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	847	1 745	872	47	2 004	2 753	1 773	951	1 471
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	718	1 494	827	46	1 922	2 610	1 565	898	1 397
Owner-occupied housing units.....	174	800	636	36	1 439	1 603	692	691	1 028
Percent of occupied housing units.....	24.2	53.5	76.9	78.3	74.9	61.4	44.2	76.9	73.6
White.....	135	592	512	35	1 360	1 536	659	671	1 008
Black.....	16	28	47	—	26	6	6	2	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	5	1	—	3	6	5	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	9	5	—	6	13	10	6	3
Other race.....	19	166	71	1	44	42	12	11	8
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	30	324	155	3	102	109	41	26	31
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	124	436	429	33	1 305	1 469	631	656	985
Renter-occupied housing units.....	544	694	191	10	483	1 007	873	207	369
White.....	437	496	146	10	422	949	793	197	335
Black.....	51	33	17	—	29	26	25	4	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	11	15	5	—	4	1	9	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	4	1	—	3	9	13	3	2
Other race.....	44	146	22	—	25	22	33	3	22
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	82	236	52	—	48	78	74	14	28
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	401	407	117	10	400	895	755	186	327
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	129	251	45	1	82	143	208	53	74
For sale only.....	11	44	19	1	44	28	35	15	15
For rent.....	72	135	21	—	34	84	122	28	19
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	20	2	—	1	2	12	—	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	3	—	—	—	2	7	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	32	49	3	—	2	27	32	9	31
Boarded up.....	3	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	66	10	—	—	5	12	31	1	7
2 rooms.....	130	67	6	—	21	78	80	6	20
3 rooms.....	308	192	10	4	81	363	378	52	131
4 rooms.....	148	552	61	8	183	648	441	168	163
5 rooms.....	91	456	210	10	354	372	291	142	221
6 rooms.....	42	213	146	10	290	344	193	136	182
7 rooms.....	21	146	119	5	294	358	147	158	211
8 or more rooms.....	41	109	320	10	776	578	212	288	536
Median, all housing units.....	3.2	4.6	6.5	5.6	6.7	5.2	4.4	6.3	6.6
Mean, all housing units.....	3.6	4.8	6.8	5.8	6.8	5.6	4.9	6.4	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.3	4.7	6.6	5.6	6.8	5.4	4.6	6.4	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.5	5.1	6.9	5.7	7.3	6.5	5.9	6.9	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.1	4.3	5.8	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	214	1 198	802	37	1 482	1 890	924	793	1 148
1, attached.....	10	33	6	—	245	39	31	7	28
2.....	56	126	37	—	17	206	203	48	103
3 or 4.....	85	227	22	4	76	355	300	96	87
5 to 9.....	86	15	—	—	61	122	137	1	43
10 to 19.....	78	4	2	—	106	86	81	—	18
20 to 49.....	114	—	—	—	—	32	61	—	26
50 or more.....	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	55	119	2	6	5	5	4	—	2
Other.....	21	23	1	—	12	18	32	6	16
Occupied housing units.....	718	1 494	827	46	1 922	2 610	1 565	898	1 397
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	462	418	97	9	321	953	723	235	474
2 persons.....	140	472	216	16	616	959	473	382	546
3 persons.....	62	269	158	9	366	331	198	142	175
4 persons.....	32	193	203	3	402	244	125	99	138
5 persons.....	11	94	100	7	151	84	31	29	39
6 or more persons.....	11	48	53	2	66	39	15	11	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.20	3.14	2.38	2.57	1.87	1.63	2.06	1.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.14	3.01	2.35	2.62	2.02	1.87	2.10	1.98
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.29	3.60	2.50	2.44	1.50	1.50	1.81	1.60
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	697	1 419	801	42	1 901	2 586	1 542	890	1 386
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	59	21	—	16	15	16	7	4
1.51 or more.....	6	16	5	2	5	9	7	1	7
Mean.....	.45	.51	.47	.49	.41	.37	.38	.35	.32
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	76	674	600	28	1 348	1 436	584	651	923
Less than \$20,000.....	7	22	1	—	3	10	8	2	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	16	290	44	3	12	81	82	28	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	35	304	317	15	416	517	266	180	182
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	9	49	222	8	745	473	163	257	382
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	8	15	2	147	229	38	108	170
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	—	1	—	21	115	18	65	129
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	—	—	—	3	8	8	8	20
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	15
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	47 500	41 100	56 600	55 000	65 300	63 500	54 500	67 900	73 700
Mean (dollars).....	52 400	43 100	56 900	57 000	66 800	68 300	59 600	73 800	83 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	538	686	188	10	477	993	862	204	365
Median contract rent (dollars).....	197	254	343	379	370	284	279	344	331
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	210	255	343	369	376	297	292	357	354
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	213	—	—	625	—	237	1 250	313
No meals included in rent.....	520	663	184	9	467	969	843	197	353
No cash rent.....	18	22	4	1	9	24	18	6	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 759	—	1 573	2 103	1 936	2 022	3	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 563	—	1 481	2 017	1 788	1 914	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	827	—	1 033	1 469	1 035	1 463	2	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	52.9	—	69.8	72.8	57.9	76.4	66.7	—
White.....	745	—	1 014	1 415	987	1 381	2	—
Black.....	38	—	8	18	14	34	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	4	4	5	9	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	—	5	10	6	11	—	—
Other race.....	34	—	2	22	23	28	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	76	—	26	62	48	78	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	704	—	990	1 376	963	1 333	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	736	—	448	548	753	451	1	—
White.....	623	—	412	508	668	417	1	—
Black.....	55	—	21	23	45	19	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	—	—	3	4	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	—	8	5	11	3	—	—
Other race.....	39	—	7	9	25	10	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	94	—	20	28	58	30	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	576	—	399	490	635	398	1	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	196	—	92	86	148	108	—	—
For sale only.....	41	—	24	29	16	21	—	—
For rent.....	92	—	50	38	115	61	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	17	—	1	—	3	6	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	—	4	1	9	11	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	36	—	13	18	5	9	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	27	—	4	2	17	8	—	—
2 rooms.....	73	—	54	70	63	32	—	—
3 rooms.....	302	—	112	125	184	87	—	—
4 rooms.....	399	—	212	207	328	347	—	—
5 rooms.....	318	—	170	236	230	391	3	—
6 rooms.....	229	—	166	244	195	362	—	—
7 rooms.....	145	—	220	314	275	362	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	266	—	635	905	644	433	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.7	—	6.8	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	—	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	—	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	—	7.9	7.7	7.7	6.4	5.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	—	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.0	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 025	—	924	1 551	1 136	1 368	3	—
1, attached.....	48	—	201	118	95	35	—	—
2.....	205	—	13	17	4	23	—	—
3 or 4.....	195	—	94	138	230	120	—	—
5 to 9.....	119	—	61	39	136	1	—	—
10 to 19.....	36	—	117	79	192	3	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	156	134	4	60	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	99	—	1	14	2	408	—	—
Other.....	32	—	6	13	13	4	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 563	—	1 481	2 017	1 788	1 914	3	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	581	—	332	464	342	342	2	—
2 persons.....	484	—	553	663	550	562	1	—
3 persons.....	239	—	257	357	376	393	—	—
4 persons.....	155	—	244	349	366	400	—	—
5 persons.....	69	—	65	127	106	157	—	—
6 or more persons.....	35	—	30	57	48	60	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.91	—	2.24	2.32	2.51	2.63	1.50—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.08	—	2.40	2.46	2.88	2.72	1.50—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.69	—	1.80	1.69	2.17	2.43	1.50—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 521	—	1 471	1 994	1 754	1 873	3	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	—	5	21	28	28	—	—
1.51 or more.....	21	—	5	2	6	13	—	—
Mean.....	.42	—	.36	.37	.43	.46	.27	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	650	—	949	1 378	979	1 100	2	—
Less than \$20,000.....	4	—	1	2	1	5	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	81	—	1	6	5	32	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	294	—	21	115	119	221	1	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	168	—	138	610	458	546	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	44	—	244	399	311	268	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	—	407	220	79	26	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	9	—	94	21	3	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	—	29	4	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	8	—	1	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	56 000	—	107 700	78 900	76 500	69 800	32 500	—
Mean (dollars).....	63 800	—	116 300	84 300	78 700	71 000	32 500	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	730	—	443	543	745	439	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	275	—	384	356	368	367	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	294	—	411	349	430	388	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	4	—	—	3	67	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	441	—	—	188	1 160	337	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	708	—	438	528	673	425	—	—
No cash rent.....	18	—	5	12	5	13	1	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Loromie County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
All housing units.....	19	6	59	3 102	29	6	—	—	—	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	19	6	57	2 778	25	6	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	4	44	2 002	21	3	—	—	—	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	89.5	66.7	77.2	72.1	84.0	50.0	—	—	—	
White.....	17	4	40	1 874	20	3	—	—	—	
Black.....	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race.....	—	—	3	70	1	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	6	130	1	—	—	—	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	17	4	38	1 815	20	3	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	2	13	776	4	3	—	—	—	
White.....	2	2	10	713	4	3	—	—	—	
Black.....	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race.....	—	—	2	38	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	2	76	—	—	—	—	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	2	10	675	4	3	—	—	—	
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	2	324	4	—	—	—	—	
For sale only.....	—	—	—	82	3	—	—	—	—	
For rent.....	—	—	1	168	—	—	—	—	—	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	44	1	—	—	—	—	
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	
2 rooms.....	—	—	1	76	—	—	—	—	—	
3 rooms.....	2	1	5	226	3	—	—	—	—	
4 rooms.....	9	—	6	963	8	2	—	—	—	
5 rooms.....	6	—	13	964	9	2	—	—	—	
6 rooms.....	—	3	11	442	5	2	—	—	—	
7 rooms.....	1	—	8	189	3	—	—	—	—	
8 or more rooms.....	1	2	15	229	1	—	—	—	—	
Median, all housing units.....	4.3	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	—	—	—	
Mean, all housing units.....	4.7	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	—	—	—	
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.3	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	—	—	—	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.2	6.2	6.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	—	—	—	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	3	6	47	932	21	1	—	—	—	
1, attached.....	1	—	1	13	—	1	—	—	—	
2.....	—	—	4	21	—	3	—	—	—	
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	
5 to 9.....	—	—	1	27	—	1	—	—	—	
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer.....	15	—	6	2 048	6	—	—	—	—	
Other.....	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	
Occupied housing units.....	19	6	57	2 778	25	6	—	—	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	12	2	10	631	11	5	—	—	—	
2 persons.....	3	2	23	870	8	1	—	—	—	
3 persons.....	2	1	11	526	1	—	—	—	—	
4 persons.....	2	1	8	470	2	—	—	—	—	
5 persons.....	—	—	3	183	1	—	—	—	—	
6 or more persons.....	—	—	2	98	2	—	—	—	—	
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.00	2.30	2.37	1.69	1.50—	—	—	—	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.50	2.18	2.35	1.71	1.50—	—	—	—	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.50	1.50—	2.92	2.44	1.50—	1.50—	—	—	—	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	19	6	56	2 659	24	6	—	—	—	
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	1	94	1	—	—	—	—	
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean.....	.36	.33	.44	.52	.43	.23	—	—	—	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1	1	35	639	14	1	—	—	—	
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	—	53	2	—	—	—	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	1	5	190	4	—	—	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	10	263	4	1	—	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	16	95	1	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	4	22	2	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	47 500	47 500	82 300	65 000	62 500	72 500	—	—	—	
Mean (dollars).....	47 500	47 500	81 500	65 500	63 400	72 500	—	—	—	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	1	12	774	3	3	—	—	—	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	263	313	275	279	175	313	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	263	313	360	290	175	362	—	—	—	
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent.....	1	1	12	728	2	3	—	—	—	
No cash rent.....	1	—	—	43	1	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
All housing units -----	841	167	254	183	786	855	1 104	1 237
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units-----	830	163	244	180	736	696	1 033	1 076
Owner-occupied housing units-----	9	120	234	173	613	574	877	787
Percent of occupied housing units-----	1.1	73.6	95.9	96.1	83.3	82.5	84.9	73.1
White-----	9	117	230	171	601	561	870	771
Black-----	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	5
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Other race-----	—	3	2	1	7	6	1	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	7	4	3	20	21	13	24
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	9	113	228	169	589	547	858	757
Renter-occupied housing units-----	821	43	10	7	123	122	156	289
White-----	678	42	10	7	119	116	151	275
Black-----	104	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	4	—	—	—	2	3	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other race-----	23	1	—	—	1	3	3	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	35	4	—	—	6	3	11	11
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	666	39	10	7	114	115	144	268
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	11	4	10	3	50	159	71	161
For sale only-----	—	—	8	1	17	22	12	19
For rent-----	3	3	2	—	15	10	3	36
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	1	—	—	—	9	12	8	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	—	—	—	2	69	14	19
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Other vacant-----	7	1	—	2	7	46	32	71
Boarded up-----	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	10
ROOMS								
1 room-----	—	13	—	—	1	3	4	—
2 rooms-----	12	—	—	1	9	12	11	16
3 rooms-----	20	4	4	1	54	34	27	93
4 rooms-----	127	20	12	6	146	99	123	229
5 rooms-----	257	20	20	14	182	152	171	284
6 rooms-----	198	9	24	20	147	180	182	228
7 rooms-----	101	21	27	30	76	124	157	142
8 or more rooms-----	126	80	167	111	171	251	429	245
Median, all housing units-----	5.5	7.3	8.3	8.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.5
Mean, all housing units-----	5.9	6.9	8.1	8.0	5.9	6.5	6.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.5	7.4	8.3	8.1	5.6	6.5	6.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.1	5.9	6.7	7.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	5.5	3.9	7.5	6.0	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	209	114	237	178	457	722	889	930
1, attached-----	507	13	17	—	9	8	9	8
2-----	72	—	—	—	9	4	6	24
3 or 4-----	43	24	—	—	10	—	7	27
5 to 9-----	3	2	—	—	6	5	—	—
10 to 19-----	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	14
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	2	1	—	5	291	112	190	216
Other-----	5	6	—	—	3	4	3	18
Occupied housing units -----	830	163	244	180	736	696	1 033	1 076
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	10	36	25	14	130	80	119	264
2 persons-----	125	52	89	64	256	263	365	397
3 persons-----	232	21	45	36	133	134	177	147
4 persons-----	312	28	57	41	136	142	236	155
5 persons-----	113	17	23	14	41	51	99	84
6 or more persons-----	38	9	5	11	40	26	37	29
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.65	2.38	2.68	2.83	2.43	2.54	2.68	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.63	2.85	2.71	2.84	2.44	2.59	2.74	2.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.67	1.50	2.25	2.75	2.32	2.39	2.43	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	797	160	243	179	716	687	1 024	1 056
1.01 to 1.50-----	26	1	1	1	14	7	8	18
1.51 or more-----	7	2	—	—	6	2	1	2
Mean-----	.62	.40	.36	.38	.46	.43	.43	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	7	100	211	146	333	287	390	401
Less than \$20,000-----	—	—	1	1	6	3	5	29
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1	—	1	3	27	12	6	116
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	2	5	5	9	68	25	15	129
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2	3	21	8	83	89	64	89
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	1	7	38	25	87	84	114	20
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	1	51	102	82	54	66	148	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	24	38	15	6	7	25	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	4	4	—	1	—	3	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	1	—	3	1	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	62 500	127 800	116 200	115 000	75 600	82 800	98 100	49 900
Mean (dollars)-----	67 100	145 800	120 600	116 500	78 100	86 300	107 100	51 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	800	42	10	6	117	75	102	211
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	365	354	537	337	302	350	365	214
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	380	380	494	388	309	366	419	214
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	416	42	8	6	108	52	78	161
No cash rent-----	384	—	2	—	9	23	24	50

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are .400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11	
Occupied housing units -----	25 886	25 886	18 466	1 094	708	2 632	1 806	1 368	687	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	17 340	17 340	12 052	596	552	1 909	1 380	745	9	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.0	67.0	65.3	54.5	78.0	72.5	76.4	54.5	1.3	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 546	8 546	6 414	498	156	723	426	623	678	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.0	33.0	34.7	43.5	22.0	27.5	23.6	45.5	98.7	
ROOMS										
1 room -----	155	155	127	4	-	10	3	16	-	
2 rooms -----	591	591	485	34	3	63	15	44	8	
3 rooms -----	2 062	2 062	1 695	126	7	190	157	198	16	
4 rooms -----	4 422	4 422	3 044	342	48	781	306	306	101	
5 rooms -----	4 662	4 662	2 971	280	167	804	326	262	200	
6 rooms -----	3 685	3 685	2 413	137	119	386	265	193	165	
7 rooms -----	3 273	3 273	2 468	96	103	177	273	78	113	
8 or more rooms -----	7 036	7 036	5 313	75	221	221	706	236	119	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.6	6.6	5.1	6.8	5.0	5.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.6	6.6	6.9	5.1	7.3	5.1	7.3	6.0	6.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.9	4.2	5.0	4.0	5.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	16 920	16 920	12 725	781	663	847	1 375	828	163	
2, detached -----	1 273	1 273	787	15	3	12	215	37	415	
3 or 4 -----	865	865	741	55	19	19	12	60	16	
5 or 6 -----	1 683	1 683	1 576	133	12	22	61	136	40	
7 or 8 -----	676	676	637	12	1	22	50	81	3	
9 or 10 -----	638	638	622	3	2	22	74	33	-	
11 or more -----	465	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 to 49 -----	164	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50 or more -----	2 993	2 993	598	84	7	1 679	9	87	2	
Mobile home or trailer -----	189	189	151	11	1	9	10	23	4	
Other -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	6 630	6 630	5 326	332	92	611	319	518	7	
2 persons -----	8 594	8 594	6 175	364	202	841	579	434	105	
3 persons -----	4 345	4 345	2 977	187	131	496	334	200	265	
4 persons -----	4 105	4 105	2 624	121	163	426	374	131	265	
5 persons -----	1 524	1 524	940	61	80	171	140	58	26	
6 or more persons -----	688	688	424	29	40	87	60	27	26	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.23	2.13	2.09	2.96	2.34	2.51	1.88	3.65	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.32	2.28	2.04	2.81	2.32	2.57	2.06	2.63	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.01	2.01	1.78	2.17	3.56	2.41	2.41	1.63	3.66	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	25 457	25 457	18 215	1 053	691	2 529	1 789	1 340	664	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	323	323	178	33	14	83	14	14	18	
1.51 or more -----	106	106	73	8	3	20	3	5	5	
Mean -----	.41	.41	.39	.48	.46	.51	.41	.41	.59	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	13 095	13 095	10 594	490	514	637	1 290	580	7	
Less than \$20,000 -----	111	111	57	15	1	11	4	4	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	778	778	366	212	32	52	13	64	2	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 183	3 183	2 733	217	183	200	403	264	2	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 584	2 584	3 962	37	288	259	702	149	2	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 384	2 384	1 910	6	25	90	143	42	1	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 433	1 433	1 092	-	5	21	21	41	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	292	292	172	-	-	3	3	9	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	73	73	58	-	-	-	-	4	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	29	29	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	28	28	17	1	-	-	-	2	-	
Median (dollars) -----	69 900	69 900	68 900	41 000	57 000	64 300	65 200	56 600	62 500	
Mean (dollars) -----	76 700	76 700	74 800	43 300	58 100	64 800	66 700	65 100	67 100	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	8 270	8 270	6 337	494	153	721	419	619	665	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	316	316	316	257	357	284	284	373	368	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	332	332	334	263	360	293	389	301	386	
With meals included in rent -----	81	81	78	1	-	3	1	4	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 031	1 031	1 061	213	-	254	625	441	-	
No meals included in rent -----	7 584	7 584	6 109	474	151	676	410	600	350	
No cash rent -----	605	605	150	19	2	42	8	15	315	

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.					Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units	1 833	2 518	1 088	658	1 782	1 368	1 655	1 798	2 587	687		
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	1 158	1 982	592	512	1 360	745	987	1 381	1 874	9		
Percent of occupied housing units	63.2	78.7	54.4	77.8	76.3	54.5	59.6	76.8	72.4	1.3		
Renter-occupied housing units	675	1 536	496	146	422	623	668	417	713	478		
Percent of occupied housing units	36.8	21.3	45.6	22.2	23.7	45.5	40.4	23.2	27.6	98.7		
ROOMS												
1 room	9	8	4	—	3	16	9	7	10	—		
2 rooms	50	28	34	2	15	44	49	21	8	8		
3 rooms	123	115	125	5	66	198	122	66	186	16		
4 rooms	250	423	342	42	143	306	245	299	773	101		
5 rooms	219	503	280	156	319	262	205	339	795	200		
6 rooms	191	463	134	108	260	193	171	328	376	165		
7 rooms	280	403	96	96	271	113	250	329	172	78		
8 or more rooms	711	575	73	249	705	236	604	409	212	119		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.8	5.9	4.6	6.7	6.8	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.8	5.6		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	7.8	6.2	5.0	6.9	7.3	6.0	7.7	6.4	5.0	6.7		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.2	4.7	4.3	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.2	5.6		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1 detached	1 227	1 666	775	623	1 358	828	1 053	1 237	812	163		
1 attached	86	42	15	3	215	37	86	33	12	415		
2 or 3	4	28	55	15	12	143	4	19	19	60		
3 or 4	186	112	133	12	61	136	186	106	18	40		
5 to 9	107	7	12	—	50	81	107	1	22	3		
10 to 19	139	2	3	2	74	33	139	46	22	—		
20 to 49	4	46	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—		
50 or more	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer	6	609	84	2	3	87	2	352	1 673	2		
Other	11	6	11	1	9	23	11	3	9	4		
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	342	457	330	83	309	518	328	328	602	7		
2 persons	574	791	362	180	571	434	511	571	825	105		
3 persons	375	498	186	123	333	200	339	368	488	192		
4 persons	374	497	120	156	372	131	334	363	423	285		
5 persons	112	182	61	78	139	58	98	141	164	92		
6 or more persons	56	93	29	38	58	27	45	55	85	26		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.52	2.09	3.04	2.53	1.88	2.48	2.58	2.34	3.65		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.85	2.58	2.04	2.90	2.58	2.06	2.85	2.66	2.32	2.63		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.11	2.38	2.17	3.63	2.42	1.63	2.10	2.38	2.41	3.66		
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	1 807	2 468	1 047	642	1 766	1 340	1 630	1 765	2 488	664		
1.01 to 1.50	21	34	33	13	13	14	20	22	81	18		
1.51 or more	5	16	8	3	3	14	5	11	18	5		
Mean	.41	.45	.48	.46	.40	.41	.42	.45	.51	.59		
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units												
Less than \$20,000	1 081	1 354	489	482	1 276	580	936	1 027	610	7		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8	11	15	1	3	4	1	5	11	1		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	123	55	212	32	11	64	5	29	49	1		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	442	274	218	263	399	264	114	207	186	2		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	324	592	37	173	698	149	434	510	231	2		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	159	336	6	12	142	42	77	249	88	1		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	18	76	—	1	19	41	3	23	21	1		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	—	—	3	9	3	1	3	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—		
Median (dollars)	78 600	70 400	41 000	56 200	65 200	56 600	76 500	69 700	64 800	62 500		
Mean (dollars)	83 800	72 700	43 300	56 600	66 700	85 100	78 900	71 000	65 100	67 100		
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units												
Median contract rent (dollars)	666	519	493	144	416	619	660	406	711	665		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	373	362	257	359	374	284	374	369	279	368		
With meals included in rent	67	1	263	358	390	301	443	395	292	386		
Median contract rent (dollars)	1	337	1	—	1	4	67	1	3	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	594	498	213	142	625	441	1 160	337	254	350		
No meals included in rent	5	20	19	2	7	15	5	12	41	315		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County		Remainder of Laramie County	
	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Total	Cheyenne city	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County	
Occupied housing units	762		762	606	104		104	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	289		289	250	—		—	
Percent of occupied housing units	37.9		37.9	41.3	—		—	
Renter-occupied housing units	473		473	356	104		104	
Percent of occupied housing units	62.1		62.1	58.7	100.0		100.0	
ROOMS								
1 room	8		8	8	—		—	
2 rooms	29		29	25	2		2	
3 rooms	95		95	88	2		2	
4 rooms	160		160	132	19		19	
5 rooms	163		163	110	36		36	
6 rooms	100		100	66	27		27	
7 rooms	77		77	62	13		13	
8 or more rooms	130		130	115	5		5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9		5.0	5.0	5.3		5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.7		6.9	6.9	—		—	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4		4.4	4.1	5.3		5.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	386		386	339	31		31	
1, attached	83		83	17	65		65	
2	51		51	45	6		6	
3 or 4	74		74	71	2		2	
5 to 9	32		32	32	—		—	
10 to 19	54		54	53	—		—	
20 to 49	28		28	28	—		—	
50 or more	7		7	7	—		—	
Mobile home or trailer	37		37	5	—		—	
Other	10		10	9	—		—	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	183		183	173	2		2	
2 persons	194		194	165	14		14	
3 persons	160		160	118	35		35	
4 persons	139		139	101	31		31	
5 persons	50		50	28	14		14	
6 or more persons	36		36	21	8		8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.52		2.52	2.29	3.53		3.53	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.48		2.48	2.45	—		—	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.55		2.55	2.13	3.53		3.53	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	724		724	580	98		98	
1.01 to 1.50	29		29	19	6		6	
1.51 or more	9		9	7	—		—	
Mean	.51		.51	.47	.63		.63	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	232		232	220	—		—	
Less than \$20,000	1		1	1	—		—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26		26	26	—		—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	70		70	68	—		—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	94		94	91	—		—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31		31	26	—		—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8		8	7	—		—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2		2	1	—		—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—		—	—	—		—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—		—	—	—		—	
\$300,000 or more	—		—	—	—		—	
Median (dollars)	64,300		64,300	63,400	—		—	
Mean (dollars)	64,700		64,700	63,500	—		—	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	460		460	347	100		100	
Median contract rent (dollars)	300		300	288	345		345	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	299		299	293	343		343	
With meals included in rent	1		1	1	—		—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	90		90	90	—		—	
No meals included in rent	402		402	341	48		48	
No cash rent	57		57	5	52		52	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County
Occupied housing units	169	169
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	81	81
Percent of occupied housing units	47.9	47.9
Renter-occupied housing units	88	88
Percent of occupied housing units	52.1	52.1
ROOMS		
1 room	6	6
2 rooms	13	13
3 rooms	12	12
4 rooms	36	36
5 rooms	34	34
6 rooms	19	19
7 rooms	10	10
8 or more rooms	39	39
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	83	83
1 attached	6	6
2	7	7
3 or 4	22	22
5 to 9	6	6
10 to 19	7	7
20 to 49	2	2
50 or more	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	35	35
Other	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	42	42
2 persons	51	51
3 persons	27	27
4 persons	23	23
5 persons	17	17
6 or more persons	9	9
Median, occupied housing units	2.33	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.23	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	152	152
1.01 to 1.50	9	9
1.51 or more	8	8
Mean	.55	.55
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	57	57
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999	12	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	68 800	68 800
Mean (dollars)	75 900	75 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	84	84
Median contract rent (dollars)	256	256
Mean contract rent (dollars)	260	260
With meals included in rent	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	78	78
Mean contract rent (dollars)	6	6
No meals included in rent	-	-
No cash rent	-	-

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
Occupied housing units -----	205	205	149
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	109	109	95
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.2	53.2	56.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	96	96	74
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.8	46.8	43.8
ROOMS			
1 room -----	3	3	3
2 rooms -----	18	18	18
3 rooms -----	31	31	28
4 rooms -----	38	38	33
5 rooms -----	28	28	23
6 rooms -----	29	29	19
7 rooms -----	21	21	13
8 or more rooms -----	37	37	32
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	116	116	98
1, attached -----	11	11	4
2 -----	11	11	9
3 or 4 -----	23	23	23
5 to 9 -----	6	6	6
10 to 19 -----	13	13	12
20 to 49 -----	8	8	8
50 or more -----	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	14	14	7
Other -----	3	3	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	62	62	56
2 persons -----	54	54	46
3 persons -----	34	34	28
4 persons -----	34	34	24
5 persons -----	13	13	10
6 or more persons -----	8	8	5
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.25	2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.44	2.44	1.97
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	188	188	155
1.01 to 1.50 -----	13	13	11
1.51 or more -----	4	4	3
Mean -----	.74	.74	.67
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	85	85	78
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10	10	9
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	24	24	23
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	29	29	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	11	11	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	8	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more -----	2	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	---	---	---
Mean (dollars) -----	67 500	67 500	66 700
	70 100	70 100	70 500
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	92	92	74
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	338	338	333
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	330	330	323
With meals included in rent -----	---	---	---
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	---	---	---
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	83	83	72
No meals included in rent -----	9	9	2
No cash rent -----	---	---	---

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
	Total		Cheyenne city		Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
Occupied housing units	2 330		1 953		560	215	209	151	187	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 340		1 111		324	161	133	103	109	
Percent of occupied housing units	57.5		56.9		57.9	74.9	63.6	68.2	58.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	990		842		236	54	76	48	78	
Percent of occupied housing units	42.5		43.1		42.1	25.1	36.4	31.8	41.7	
ROOMS										
1 room	29		26		3	—	—	1	—	
2 rooms	118		100		27	3	11	3	14	
3 rooms	271		231		66	9	27	12	27	
4 rooms	487		395		146	20	67	18	47	
5 rooms	448		346		141	52	66	21	13	
6 rooms	283		223		67	27	27	13	17	
7 rooms	280		236		69	27	7	17	26	
8 or more rooms	434		394		41	75	4	66	43	
Median, occupied housing units	5.1		5.1		4.8	6.3	4.5	6.9	4.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1		6.4		5.2	6.8	4.7	7.6	6.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1		4.1		4.2	5.2	4.1	4.4	3.7	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 549		1 402		463	197	41	108	125	
1, attached	80		60		12	2	1	13	1	
2	116		105		27	9	1	—	20	
3 or 4	165		155		37	5	4	3	21	
5 to 9	66		62		—	—	4	4	9	
10 to 19	67		64		—	1	2	20	9	
20 to 49	30		30		—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more	14		14		—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	220		21		15	—	156	1	2	
Other	23		21		6	—	—	2	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	486		428		127	22	34	17	59	
2 persons	583		495		143	45	48	39	58	
3 persons	469		383		111	44	49	32	30	
4 persons	489		395		103	59	52	40	20	
5 persons	190		162		50	29	16	12	18	
6 persons	113		90		26	16	10	11	2	
7 or more persons	270		264		259	342	296	311	209	
Median, occupied housing units	2.88		2.83		2.47	3.19	3.18	3.36	2.33	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46		2.38		2.76	3.89	2.50	2.79	1.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units										
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 174		1 830		511	202	188	146	182	
1.01 to 1.50	105		84		36	8	14	3	3	
1.51 or more	51		39		13	5	7	2	2	
Mean	57		54		57	53	74	55	47	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 107		1 012		295	150	30	95	98	
Less than \$20,000	27		21		10	—	—	—	5	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	182		170		123	10	3	1	8	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	395		376		136	79	9	28	36	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	335		314		23	52	11	55	32	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	106		90		3	8	5	10	7	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	53		36		—	1	2	1	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8		5		—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	57 200		56 500		41 500	57 000	62 500	66 800	60 000	
Mean (dollars)	60 300		59 000		42 600	58 100	64 800	67 000	63 200	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	967		830		233	52	76	48	75	
Median contract rent (dollars)	262		260		236	277	261	300	288	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	264		263		236	270	257	287	301	
With meals included in rent	2		2		—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	225		225		—	51	73	—	74	
No meals included in rent	919		808		226	—	—	46	2	
No cash rent	46		20		7	1	3	2	1	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County— Cen.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	170	134	560	207	150	187	170	108	206
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	76	98	324	155	102	109	76	78	130
Percent of occupied housing units	44.7	73.1	57.9	74.9	68.0	58.3	44.7	72.2	63.1
Renter-occupied housing units	94	36	236	52	48	78	94	30	76
Percent of occupied housing units	55.3	26.9	42.1	25.1	32.0	41.7	55.3	27.8	36.9
ROOMS									
1 room	7	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	—
2 rooms	10	4	27	3	3	14	10	3	11
3 rooms	28	5	66	7	12	27	28	4	27
4 rooms	37	23	146	20	18	47	37	19	66
5 rooms	29	22	141	51	20	13	29	15	64
6 rooms	24	30	67	29	13	17	24	23	27
7 rooms	15	30	69	25	17	26	15	17	7
8 or more rooms	20	30	41	72	66	43	20	27	4
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	5.9	4.8	6.3	7.0	4.9	4.6	6.1	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.2	5.2	6.7	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.3	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.8	5.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	115	100	463	190	108	125	115	83	39
1, attached	2	2	12	2	13	1	2	2	1
2	17	3	27	9	3	20	17	1	1
3 or 4	16	6	37	5	4	9	16	6	4
5 to 9	8	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	1	20	9	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
50 or more	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	155
Mobile home or trailer	8	18	—	—	—	—	8	11	—
Other	4	—	6	—	1	2	4	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	44	10	127	21	16	59	44	8	34
2 persons	41	24	143	43	39	58	41	19	48
3 persons	39	31	111	42	32	30	39	25	48
4 persons	23	39	103	57	40	20	23	34	52
5 persons	14	17	50	28	12	18	14	15	15
6 or more persons	9	13	26	16	11	2	9	7	9
Median, occupied housing units	2.50	3.55	2.59	3.44	3.13	2.09	2.50	3.56	2.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.75	3.57	2.47	3.19	3.39	2.83	2.75	3.54	3.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.27	3.50	2.76	3.94	2.79	1.50	2.27	3.61	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	153	125	511	194	145	182	153	102	186
1.01 to 1.50	9	4	36	8	3	3	9	3	13
1.51 or more	8	5	13	5	2	2	8	3	7
Mean	.58	.62	.57	.53	.55	.47	.58	.60	.74
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	66	78	295	145	95	98	66	67	28
Less than \$20,000	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	3	123	10	1	8	12	2	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999	29	17	136	79	28	36	29	15	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999	22	36	52	52	55	32	22	34	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	16	3	4	10	10	2	14	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	6	—	—	1	7	1	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	53 500	70 500	41 500	56 400	66 800	60 000	53 500	69 800	63 300
Mean (dollars)	54 200	72 400	42 600	57 000	67 000	63 200	54 200	70 500	65 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	92	36	233	50	48	75	92	30	76
Median contract rent (dollars)	242	352	236	282	300	288	242	359	261
Mean contract rent (dollars)	250	344	236	271	287	301	250	352	257
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—
No meals included in rent	91	35	226	49	46	74	91	29	73
No cash rent	—	1	7	1	2	1	—	1	3

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 6
Occupied housing units -----	24 659		24 659	17 433	849	594	2 533	1 729	2 370	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16 603		16 603	11 436	440	467	1 848	1 325	1 472	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.3		65.6	65.6	51.8	78.6	73.0	76.6	62.1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 056		8 056	5 997	409	127	685	404	898	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	32.7		32.7	34.4	48.2	21.4	27.0	23.4	37.9	
ROOMS										
1 room -----	143		143	118	4	-	10	3	11	
2 rooms -----	541		541	439	26	2	59	14	52	
3 rooms -----	1 927		1 927	1 578	97	4	176	60	269	
4 rooms -----	4 173		4 173	2 842	279	38	748	143	551	
5 rooms -----	4 435		4 435	2 741	279	136	777	319	336	
6 rooms -----	3 528		3 528	2 293	105	103	372	258	317	
7 rooms -----	3 142		3 142	2 348	65	89	173	263	313	
8 or more rooms -----	6 770		6 770	5 074	57	222	218	669	521	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.8		5.8	5.9	6.7	6.7	4.9	6.8	5.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.6		6.6	6.9	5.0	6.9	5.1	7.2	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3		4.3	4.1	4.2	6.0	4.3	5.0	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	16 081		16 081	11 979	566	560	819	1 314	1 671	
1, attached -----	1 233		1 233	755	11	2	12	209	36	
2 -----	801		801	682	46	13	19	12	157	
3 or 4 -----	1 598		1 598	1 496	123	9	19	60	286	
5 to 9 -----	644		644	608	12	1	19	49	98	
10 to 19 -----	622		622	588	3	1	21	67	73	
20 to 49 -----	447		447	447	-	-	-	-	28	
50 or more -----	157		157	157	-	-	-	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 893		2 893	575	78	7	1 615	8	5	
Other -----	183		183	146	10	1	9	10	16	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	6 338		6 338	5 070	272	74	590	310	878	
2 persons -----	8 277		8 277	5 907	295	172	814	561	884	
3 persons -----	4 114		4 114	2 789	147	111	474	317	291	
4 persons -----	3 869		3 869	2 427	79	137	411	353	218	
5 persons -----	1 429		1 429	860	39	67	163	135	63	
6 or more persons -----	632		632	380	17	33	81	53	36	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.22		2.22	2.12	2.02	2.96	2.33	2.49	1.85	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.31		2.31	2.26	1.97	2.84	2.31	2.54	2.00	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.99		1.99	1.75	2.08	3.43	2.41	2.37	1.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	24 303		24 303	17 241	829	583	2 440	1 716	2 352	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	274		274	139	18	11	75	12	12	
1.51 or more -----	82		82	53	2	-	18	1	6	
Mean -----	.41		.41	.38	.45	.45	.51	.40	.36	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	12 476		12 476	10 037	349	435	617	1 239	1 314	
Less than \$20,000 -----	98		98	47	11	1	11	4	5	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	693		693	486	154	29	51	13	71	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 959		2 959	2 525	156	223	193	386	471	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 400		4 400	3 793	24	155	252	675	435	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 316		2 316	1 852	3	23	86	136	217	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 595		1 595	1 072	-	4	20	21	104	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	285		285	167	-	-	3	3	8	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	73		73	58	-	-	-	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	29		29	20	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	28		28	17	1	-	-	-	1	
Median (dollars) -----	70 500		70 500	69 400	40 700	57 100	64 400	65 100	63 700	
Mean (dollars) -----	77 400		77 400	75 600	43 300	58 300	64 800	66 700	68 600	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	7 795		7 795	5 928	406	126	683	397	887	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	319		319	325	260	375	281	374	284	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	336		336	339	268	378	295	393	297	
With meals included in rent -----	80		80	77	1	-	3	1	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 041		1 041	1 072	213	-	254	625	-	
No meals included in rent -----	7 128		7 128	5 711	390	124	639	389	864	
No cash rent -----	587		587	140	15	2	41	7	23	

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.**

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Loromie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Loromie County					Remainder of Loromie County	
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)		Tract 15 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 280	2 434	843	546	1 705	2 364	1 280	1 731	2 490
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	704	1 922	436	429	1 305	1 469	704	1 333	1 815
Percent of occupied housing units	55.0	79.0	51.7	78.6	76.5	62.1	55.0	77.0	72.9
Renter-occupied housing units	576	512	407	117	400	895	576	398	675
Percent of occupied housing units	45.0	21.0	48.3	21.4	23.5	37.9	45.0	23.0	27.1
ROOMS									
1 room	12	8	4	—	3	11	12	7	10
2 rooms	40	26	26	1	14	52	40	19	59
3 rooms	188	113	96	2	59	269	188	64	172
4 rooms	286	407	279	32	135	549	286	286	74
5 rooms	245	490	216	125	334	334	245	330	769
6 rooms	178	446	102	92	253	315	178	316	362
7 rooms	107	392	65	83	261	313	107	320	168
8 or more rooms	224	552	55	211	668	521	224	389	209
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.9	4.6	6.8	7.3	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.2	5.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.4	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.6	4.2	6.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	770	1 604	560	522	1 297	1 670	770	1 187	785
1, attached	37	41	11	2	209	35	37	32	12
2	130	26	46	9	12	154	130	19	15
3 or 4	126	107	123	9	60	286	126	101	15
5 to 9	79	6	12	—	49	97	79	—	19
10 to 19	33	2	3	1	67	73	33	—	21
20 to 49	—	45	—	—	—	28	—	45	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	84	597	78	2	2	5	84	343	1 610
Other	21	6	10	1	9	16	21	3	9
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	495	448	270	65	300	873	495	320	581
2 persons	411	778	293	151	553	883	411	533	798
3 persons	183	476	146	103	316	291	183	349	466
4 persons	119	477	78	131	351	218	119	408	346
5 persons	49	170	39	65	63	134	49	131	157
6 or more persons	23	85	17	31	51	36	23	80	80
Median, occupied housing units	1.85	2.49	2.02	3.05	2.50	1.85	1.85	2.54	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.03	2.55	1.97	2.95	2.56	2.00	2.03	2.63	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.58	2.34	2.09	3.52	2.38	1.50	1.58	2.34	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 262	2 389	823	536	1 693	2 346	1 262	1 702	2 400
.01 to 1.50	8	32	18	10	11	12	8	20	74
1.51 or more	13	13	2	.45	.40	.36	10	9	16
Mean	.39	.43	.45	.45	.40	.36	.39	.45	.51
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	544	1 308	348	405	1 225	1 313	544	988	591
Less than \$20 000	4	11	11	1	3	5	4	5	11
\$20 000 to \$39 999	59	55	154	29	11	71	59	29	48
\$40 000 to \$59 999	246	263	155	218	382	471	246	198	180
\$60 000 to \$79 999	136	572	24	145	434	217	136	491	244
\$80 000 to \$99 999	42	325	3	11	135	217	42	240	84
\$100 000 to \$149 999	9	72	—	1	19	104	9	23	20
\$150 000 to \$199 999	9	7	—	—	3	8	3	—	—
\$200 000 to \$249 999	4	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	56 800	70 400	40 700	56 300	65 100	63 700	56 800	69 700	64 900
Mean (dollars)	65 800	72 600	43 300	56 600	66 700	68 600	65 800	70 900	65 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	574	495	405	117	394	884	574	387	673
Median contract rent (dollars)	288	362	260	380	374	283	288	368	280
Mean contract rent (dollars)	304	377	268	377	394	297	304	395	294
With meals included in rent	3	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	516	337	213	—	625	—	516	337	254
Mean contract rent (dollars)	556	475	389	115	381	861	556	387	630
No meals included in rent	15	19	15	2	6	23	15	11	40

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County											
	Cheyenne, WY MSA		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	
	Total	Cheyenne city												
ANCESTRY	73 142	50 008	1 359	3 715	2 831	7 583	5 486	5 750	2 078	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 077	
	67 484	46 388	1 252	3 308	2 703	6 896	5 026	5 431	1 902	2 795	3 025	3 482	3 831	
	38 485	26 359	837	2 473	1 658	3 681	2 765	3 133	1 214	1 333	1 785	2 270	1 988	
	28 999	20 029	415	835	1 045	3 215	2 261	2 298	688	1 462	1 240	1 212	1 843	
	5 658	3 620	107	407	128	687	460	319	176	210	440	350	246	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	146 284	100 016	2 718	7 430	5 662	15 166	10 972	11 500	4 156	6 010	6 930	7 664	8 154	
	38	183	5	—	11	—	26	47	6	8	23	—	17	
	217	101	10	4	—	—	44	7	—	8	—	12	—	
	176	66	6	—	—	—	17	10	—	6	—	—	—	
	101	70	—	—	—	29	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
	505	332	—	42	6	168	26	31	32	48	17	7	44	
1 249	807	13	—	29	166	125	70	5	89	51	25	43		
2 038	1 440	26	53	117	166	171	111	36	85	86	48	132		
13 891	9 573	89	237	367	1 327	1 101	1 299	454	746	588	444	1 014		
147	147	7	12	12	—	—	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	
3 627	2 457	61	114	115	444	410	306	100	133	108	167	270		
543	314	16	15	12	84	31	29	13	27	11	92	35		
26 250	17 505	310	749	897	2 693	2 213	2 126	812	1 173	990	1 369	1 592		
348	261	—	—	—	45	58	35	31	44	5	42	50		
218	153	—	—	—	32	—	—	8	—	—	—	—		
12 865	8 752	270	373	387	1 455	736	1 045	199	643	671	602	727		
2 267	1 605	77	65	135	217	149	198	30	68	114	142	193		
74	64	5	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2 247	1 550	23	28	36	177	135	162	90	118	54	64	236		
1 728	1 374	16	47	91	103	166	178	94	40	61	57	178		
212	138	14	10	—	—	21	—	—	15	—	18	17		
40	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	7		
426	391	14	14	25	9	30	26	6	13	27	17	15		
2 455	1 597	56	83	58	223	150	206	57	115	84	115	137		
2 103	1 533	24	30	44	247	124	199	43	128	107	70	130		
271	222	7	21	—	16	90	—	—	12	17	12	—		
98	90	19	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—		
3 217	1 965	36	139	50	280	168	167	104	158	72	64	207		
308	240	—	—	7	8	66	6	29	36	37	—	11		
96	50	—	—	14	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	—		
2 883	1 661	59	167	116	400	261	238	59	58	130	125	80		
876	666	—	18	12	61	51	144	24	21	56	65	114		
22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
66	48	—	—	4	10	14	—	—	—	8	6	10		
62 984	43 407	1 542	5 171	3 094	6 495	4 473	4 584	1 858	2 077	3 468	4 008	2 782		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	34	26	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.					Cheyenne city, Laramie County							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	6 004	5 569	7 405	2 086	3 160	1 350	3 703	2 675	112	5 460	5 732	3 000	2 078
Ancestry specified	5 631	5 246	6 896	1 687	2 974	1 243	3 296	2 547	112	5 000	5 413	2 817	1 902
Single ancestry	2 734	2 710	4 063	948	1 661	828	2 461	1 564	46	2 747	3 124	1 537	1 214
Multiple ancestry	2 897	2 536	2 833	739	1 313	415	983	2 253	66	2 253	2 289	1 280	688
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	373	323	509	399	186	107	407	128	—	460	319	183	176
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	12 008	11 138	14 810	4 172	6 320	2 700	7 406	5 350	224	10 920	11 464	6 000	4 156
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	8	8	20	5	—	5	—	26	7	5	6
Belgian	9	9	23	—	—	10	4	—	—	44	47	26	—
Canadian	—	21	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Czech	45	17	39	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Danish	230	146	61	16	79	13	42	6	—	26	31	20	32
Dutch	142	190	280	125	190	26	53	29	12	125	70	73	5
English	1 515	1 160	1 321	298	693	89	237	119	12	171	111	65	36
Finnish	9	—	74	8	—	6	7	323	24	1 093	1 290	620	454
French (except Basque)	238	244	466	103	102	61	114	97	—	402	306	145	100
French Canadian	10	24	91	8	7	16	15	12	—	31	29	24	13
German	2 465	2 093	2 432	654	1 457	310	749	855	88	2 195	2 117	924	812
Greek	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	35	11	31
Hungarian	47	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	19	8
Irish	1 175	1 135	1 454	345	493	261	373	374	—	736	1 045	738	199
Italian	188	249	193	9	96	77	65	110	—	149	198	106	30
Lithuanian	9	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	20	25	—
Norwegian	210	166	318	49	168	23	28	30	—	135	162	141	90
Polish	149	193	183	71	21	16	47	91	—	166	178	55	94
Portuguese	28	37	20	—	12	14	10	—	—	21	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	42	46	121	—	7	14	14	25	—	30	26	9	13
Scotch-Irish	293	72	327	134	138	56	83	51	—	150	197	123	57
Scandinavian	264	291	40	40	46	24	30	37	—	124	199	125	43
Slovak	10	12	7	16	—	7	21	—	—	90	12	6	—
Subsaharan African	9	—	—	—	—	19	18	16	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	309	398	210	188	246	36	127	50	27	168	167	140	104
Swiss	26	5	35	—	8	—	—	7	—	66	6	29	—
Ukrainian	7	—	—	44	—	—	—	14	—	16	8	5	—
United States or American	120	209	352	109	257	59	167	110	—	261	238	35	59
Welsh	40	101	66	—	37	—	18	12	15	51	144	41	24
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 227	4 140	6 405	1 890	2 190	1 533	5 159	2 956	58	4 455	4 575	2 412	1 858
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.										Remainder of Laramie County			
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY														
All persons	3 005	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 440	—	—	9	12	156	7 471	
Ancestry specified	2 795	3 025	—	3 457	4 943	4 746	5 092	—	—	9	12	156	6 784	
Single ancestry	1 333	1 785	—	1 870	2 366	2 486	2 998	—	—	9	12	94	3 635	
Multiple ancestry	1 462	1 240	—	1 587	2 577	2 260	2 094	—	—	—	—	62	3 149	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	210	440	—	246	314	282	348	—	—	—	—	—	687	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	6 010	6 930	—	7 406	10 514	10 056	10 880	—	—	18	24	312	14 942	
Arab	6	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Austrian	8	23	—	17	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	—	7	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	48	17	—	44	35	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Danish	89	51	—	43	230	128	51	—	—	—	—	—	68	
Dutch	85	121	—	131	190	234	234	—	—	—	—	—	166	
English	746	588	—	822	1 296	1 036	955	—	—	—	—	44	1 503	
Finnish	—	6	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	133	108	—	256	195	227	313	—	—	—	—	18	444	
French Canadian	—	11	—	35	10	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	84	
German	1 173	990	—	1 392	2 171	1 896	1 833	—	—	—	—	42	2 605	
Greek	44	5	—	50	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	
Hungarian	—	35	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Irish	643	671	—	634	985	1 074	1 019	—	—	9	—	13	1 455	
Italian	68	114	—	175	178	230	105	—	—	—	—	25	217	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lithuanian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	118	54	—	236	150	116	267	—	—	—	—	6	177	
Polish	40	61	—	178	142	150	156	—	—	—	—	—	103	
Portuguese	15	—	—	17	28	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rumanian	6	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	27	17	—	7	42	46	121	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Scotch-Irish	115	84	—	137	269	218	218	—	—	—	—	7	223	
Scottish	128	117	—	116	237	272	81	—	—	—	—	7	247	
Slavak	17	12	—	38	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Subsaharan African	—	28	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	156	72	—	185	297	285	149	—	—	—	12	—	253	
Swiss	36	37	—	11	8	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	56	130	—	66	120	151	207	—	—	—	—	6	400	
Welsh	21	56	—	108	40	79	57	—	—	—	—	—	46	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Other ancestries	2 077	3 468	—	2 631	3 688	3 834	4 703	—	—	9	12	138	6 437	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.													
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	
ANCESTRY														
All persons	26	18	—	—	—	3 832	374	747	541	1 965	2 086	3 160	2 737	
Ancestry specified	26	18	—	—	—	3 482	374	688	500	1 804	1 687	2 974	2 582	
Single ancestry	18	9	—	—	—	2 270	118	368	224	1 065	948	1 661	1 695	
Multiple ancestry	8	9	—	—	—	1 212	256	320	276	739	739	1 313	887	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	59	41	161	399	186	155	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	52	36	—	—	—	7 664	748	1 494	1 082	3 930	4 172	6 320	5 474	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	18	—	10	16	43	20	
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	48	11	11	—	46	125	79	28	
English	8	9	—	—	—	444	192	219	124	366	298	693	133	
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	32	8	—	418	
French (except Basque)	8	—	—	—	—	167	14	43	17	153	103	102	101	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German	18	9	—	—	—	92	200	294	6	18	8	7	14	
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	1 369	—	—	197	599	654	1 457	1 301	
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	602	93	190	61	435	345	493	417	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	142	18	10	19	88	9	96	38	
Maltese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	60	50	51	49	168	72	
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	7	43	27	71	21	25	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	4	20	—	12	20	
Rumanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Scotch-Irish	—	9	—	—	—	115	—	24	15	109	134	7	—	
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	70	14	27	19	24	40	138	84	
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	16	46	76	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	64	22	12	113	61	188	—	—	
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	246	281	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	
United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	125	14	—	58	—	44	2	—	
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	65	6	—	22	145	109	257	108	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	37	25	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	18	9	—	—	—	4 008	151	539	306	1 702	1 890	2 190	2 168	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Loromie County							
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	73 142	73 142	50 008	1 359	3 715	2 831	7 583	5 486	5 750	2 078	
Native	71 470	71 470	48 814	1 290	3 554	2 752	7 458	5 408	5 619	2 028	
Foreign born	1 672	1 672	1 194	69	161	79	125	78	131	50	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	342	342	259	23	79	—	30	17	57	—	
Persons 5 years and over	67 235	67 235	46 220	1 320	3 344	2 573	6 825	5 001	5 443	1 959	
In linguistically isolated households	622	622	484	65	127	—	46	36	94	—	
Speak a language other than English	4 811	4 811	3 615	215	760	341	460	207	435	156	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 501	1 501	1 089	60	305	83	136	69	160	35	
Speak Spanish	3 434	3 434	2 642	183	699	303	361	174	314	106	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 116	1 116	857	60	281	83	83	53	117	15	
Linguistically isolated	498	498	392	65	127	—	46	20	68	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	326	326	206	6	11	6	20	—	9	9	
Do not speak English "very well"	129	129	83	—	—	—	9	—	9	9	
Linguistically isolated	10	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 076	20 076	13 518	230	965	948	2 249	1 594	1 205	540	
Preprimary school	1 329	1 329	891	8	25	48	166	115	60	41	
Public school	832	832	505	4	17	43	141	84	—	—	
Elementary or high school	13 271	13 271	8 823	187	696	701	1 543	1 190	703	277	
Public school	12 749	12 749	8 442	187	679	684	1 499	1 144	669	271	
College	5 476	5 476	3 804	35	244	199	540	289	442	222	
Public college	4 917	4 917	3 438	24	203	175	475	241	425	215	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	45 754	45 754	32 216	968	2 136	1 594	4 382	3 297	4 253	1 507	
Less than 9th grade	2 373	2 373	1 726	139	404	67	260	47	332	70	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 868	4 868	3 238	254	483	195	582	208	501	110	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13 283	13 283	9 279	301	648	650	1 373	1 195	1 130	568	
Some college, no degree	12 278	12 278	8 454	168	366	374	1 284	958	1 209	352	
Associate degree	3 485	3 485	2 385	47	91	138	412	336	190	101	
Bachelor's degree	6 421	6 421	4 822	117	131	375	431	431	614	181	
Graduate or professional degree	3 046	3 046	2 312	15	27	39	96	122	277	125	
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.2	84.2	84.6	59.4	58.5	83.6	80.8	92.3	80.4	88.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.7	20.7	22.1	6.1	6.7	10.7	10.7	16.8	20.9	20.3	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	364	364	312	172	607	369	594	254	438	259	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 522	1 522	1 411	1 024	1 458	1 446	1 680	1 444	959	1 398	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 005	2 005	1 944	2 163	1 808	2 367	2 283	1 991	2 047	1 787	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	67 235	67 235	46 220	1 320	3 344	2 573	6 825	5 001	5 443	1 959	
Some house	31 102	31 102	21 957	602	1 545	1 401	2 648	2 685	2 793	1 063	
Different house in United States	35 008	35 008	23 719	704	1 773	1 125	4 084	2 282	2 603	896	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 258	14 258	11 028	347	1 001	475	1 451	1 130	1 365	487	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 803	3 803	1 688	61	130	103	794	170	187	36	
Different MSA/PMSA	10 017	10 017	6 361	228	321	248	1 073	469	674	171	
Not in MSA/PMSA	6 930	6 930	4 642	68	321	299	766	513	377	202	
Abroad	1 125	1 125	544	14	26	47	93	34	47	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	65 780	65 780	50 008	1 359	3 715	2 675	7 360	5 460	5 750	2 078	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	49 383	49 383	39 310	463	2 881	2 476	6 459	4 872	4 402	1 744	
Rural population	7 362	7 362	—	—	—	156	223	26	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 387	2 387	—	—	—	76	188	—	—	—	
On farms	862	862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	35 721	35 721	24 232	471	1 459	1 347	3 522	2 811	2 503	1 032	
Car, truck, or van	33 046	33 046	22 635	363	1 418	1 278	3 308	2 644	2 324	991	
Drove alone	28 745	28 745	19 902	309	1 086	1 168	2 851	2 353	2 113	897	
Carpooled	4 301	4 301	2 733	54	332	110	457	291	211	94	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	151	151	119	5	—	—	22	28	—	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	91	91	81	5	—	—	—	14	—	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	1 024	1 024	664	83	25	20	68	20	95	18	
Other means	346	346	195	6	13	15	49	12	27	5	
Worked at home	1 154	1 154	619	14	3	34	75	107	57	18	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.05	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	13.8	12.9	10.8	14.2	14.3	15.0	14.8	11.5	12.2	
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 823	1 823	1 038	33	68	104	231	130	62	30	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	6 489	6 489	4 185	79	344	252	679	448	571	226	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 045	14 045	9 945	152	424	415	1 112	1 142	1 064	331	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 564	4 564	3 308	88	259	201	391	310	315	178	
All other times	7 646	7 646	5 137	105	361	341	1 034	674	434	249	
Worked in MSA of residence	34 624	34 624	23 582	448	1 404	1 294	3 401	2 722	2 463	1 008	
Cheyenne city	25 375	25 375	19 273	367	1 127	1 031	2 260	2 275	2 029	854	
Warren AFB CDP	4 674	4 674	2 380	27	78	161	426	198	234	63	
Remainder of Loromie County	4 575	4 575	1 929	54	199	102	715	249	200	91	
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 097	1 097	650	23	55	53	121	89	40	24	
Loromie city	130	130	95	—	—	—	10	17	—	13	
Remainder of Albany County	15	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Platte County	33	33	26	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Greeley city, CO	41	41	41	—	8	—	—	18	—	—	
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	39	39	31	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	839	839	449	23	26	50	111	54	40	11	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 077	6 004	5 569	7 405	2 086	3 160	
Native	2 951	3 345	3 684	3 977	5 925	5 464	7 227	2 037	3 142	
Foreign born	54	120	148	100	79	105	178	49	18	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	28	6	14	7	16	15	17	—	
Persons 5 years and over	2 838	3 179	3 216	3 828	5 696	5 067	6 723	1 902	3 002	
In linguistically isolated households	31	61	6	14	7	27	42	17	—	
Speak a language other than English	150	265	227	202	201	299	392	115	55	
Do not speak English "very well"	35	69	63	64	34	65	142	50	—	
Speak Spanish	74	198	86	105	158	124	238	66	55	
Do not speak English "very well"	24	65	40	43	34	79	25	8	—	
Linguistically isolated	17	45	—	14	7	34	29	8	—	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	18	10	69	9	—	35	57	9	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	7	4	23	9	—	10	26	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	626	856	1 106	1 247	1 856	1 698	2 211	447	1 051	
Preprimary school	41	58	108	98	78	81	214	33	58	
Public school	13	41	56	40	42	61	149	17	53	
Elementary or high school	349	517	602	787	1 259	1 209	1 381	295	763	
Public school	323	496	581	723	1 203	1 153	1 292	287	756	
College	236	281	396	362	519	408	616	119	230	
Public college	228	252	330	316	462	387	573	110	211	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 263	2 245	1 436	2 648	3 967	3 242	4 530	1 440	1 993	
Less than 9th grade	64	174	12	31	82	69	207	62	33	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	202	244	63	95	231	187	636	194	138	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	549	623	375	528	1 042	766	1 333	369	573	
Some college, no degree	514	531	634	755	1 241	1 071	1 149	340	493	
Associate degree	145	153	104	221	350	232	419	146	144	
Bachelor's degree	466	339	156	623	714	635	534	241	416	
Graduate or professional degree	323	181	92	395	307	282	252	88	196	
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.2	81.4	94.8	95.2	92.1	92.1	81.4	82.2	91.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34.9	23.2	17.3	38.4	25.7	28.3	17.4	22.8	30.7	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	150	563	774	184	274	364	132	317	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 211	1 313	1 965	1 129	1 617	1 556	1 845	1 083	1 663	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 838	1 620	2 103	1 902	2 139	1 978	1 860	1 985	1 972	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 838	3 179	3 216	3 828	5 696	5 067	6 723	1 902	3 002	
Same house	1 590	1 336	1 441	1 848	3 072	2 045	2 981	944	1 593	
Different house in United States	1 212	1 811	2 642	1 975	2 546	2 930	3 682	950	1 402	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	560	941	373	640	895	1 148	1 587	297	559	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	64	101	144	285	219	150	365	146	301	
Different MSA/PMSA	313	503	1 419	647	794	958	1 150	274	336	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	275	266	706	403	638	674	580	233	206	
Abroad	36	32	433	5	78	92	60	8	7	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 005	3 465	3 832	4 077	6 004	5 569	7 263	208	960	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 552	2 310	2 589	3 015	4 428	3 610	5 480	48	120	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	1 878	2 200	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	433	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	418	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 403	1 640	2 036	2 127	3 147	2 702	3 845	1 146	1 701	
Car, truck, or van	1 292	1 407	1 846	2 016	3 010	2 619	3 617	967	1 563	
Drove alone	1 171	1 213	1 387	1 822	2 714	2 305	3 111	845	1 365	
Carpooled	121	194	459	194	296	314	506	122	198	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	23	—	8	—	—	18	45	—	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	—	8	—	—	—	45	—	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	19	102	129	49	34	21	54	23	30	
Other means	18	57	26	10	13	—	10	23	14	
Worked at home	51	74	27	52	90	44	119	133	94	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.08	1.18	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.9	10.1	10.6	12.1	12.9	14.5	14.3	20.3	21.4	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	65	102	142	59	110	119	186	114	129	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	224	189	586	282	475	438	717	206	336	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	553	679	847	1 121	1 419	1 189	1 613	419	636	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	242	218	141	338	373	327	442	98	169	
All other times	268	378	293	275	680	585	768	176	337	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 336	1 628	1 917	2 066	3 066	2 602	3 739	1 122	1 627	
Cheyenne city	1 160	1 237	1 692	2 506	2 506	2 075	2 913	760	1 200	
Warren AFB COP	120	217	1 566	228	302	321	373	93	95	
Remainder of Laramie County	56	174	51	146	258	206	453	269	332	
Worked outside MSA of residence	67	12	119	61	81	100	106	24	74	
Laramie city	12	—	—	13	23	17	10	8	7	
Remainder of Albany County	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Platte County	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Greeley city, CO	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	42	6	119	36	49	72	81	16	67	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 350	3 703	2 675	112	5 460	5 732	3 000	2 078	3 005
Native	1 281	3 542	2 609	112	5 382	5 601	2 936	2 028	2 951
Foreign born	69	161	66	—	78	131	64	50	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	23	79	—	—	17	57	18	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 311	3 332	2 417	112	4 975	5 425	2 771	1 959	2 838
In linguistically isolated households	65	127	—	—	36	94	29	—	31
Speak a language other than English	215	760	303	—	207	435	197	156	150
Do not speak English "very well"	183	699	277	—	174	314	95	106	74
Speak Spanish	60	281	63	—	53	117	33	15	24
Do not speak English "very well"	65	127	—	—	20	68	29	—	17
Linguistically isolated	6	11	6	—	9	47	9	9	18
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	9	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	230	965	893	22	1 594	1 205	603	540	626
Preprimary school	8	25	48	—	115	60	56	41	41
Public school	4	17	43	—	84	—	35	—	13
Elementary or high school	187	696	670	22	1 190	703	305	277	349
Public school	187	679	665	22	1 144	669	305	271	323
College	35	244	175	—	289	442	242	222	236
Public college	24	203	151	—	241	425	197	215	228
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	959	2 124	1 481	78	3 271	4 235	2 022	1 507	2 263
Less than 9th grade	139	404	67	—	47	332	139	70	64
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	254	483	176	13	208	501	210	110	202
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	301	648	607	—	1 177	1 121	628	568	549
Some college, no degree	159	366	349	23	950	1 209	495	352	514
Associate degree	47	91	119	27	336	190	150	101	145
Bachelor's degree	44	105	131	15	431	605	226	181	466
Graduate or professional degree	15	27	32	—	122	277	174	125	323
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.0	58.2	83.6	83.3	92.2	80.3	82.7	88.1	88.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	6.2	11.0	19.2	16.9	20.8	19.8	20.3	34.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	172	607	403	—	254	438	130	259	150
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 024	1 458	1 519	—	1 444	959	1 266	1 398	1 211
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 163	1 808	2 378	2 000	2 012	2 047	1 598	1 787	1 838
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 311	3 332	2 417	112	4 975	5 425	2 771	1 959	2 838
Same house	593	1 545	1 308	70	2 685	2 775	1 108	1 063	1 590
Different house in United States	704	1 761	1 062	42	2 256	2 603	1 573	896	1 212
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	347	1 001	475	42	1 121	1 365	897	487	560
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	61	118	47	—	153	187	126	36	64
Different MSA/PMSA	228	321	241	—	469	674	316	171	313
Not in an MSA/PMSA	68	321	299	—	513	377	234	202	275
Abroad	14	26	47	—	34	47	90	—	36
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 350	3 703	2 675	112	5 460	5 732	3 000	2 078	3 005
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	454	2 881	2 476	70	4 872	4 402	1 934	1 744	2 552
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	462	1 447	1 279	75	2 793	2 503	1 631	1 032	1 403
Car, truck, or van	354	1 406	1 210	53	2 626	2 324	1 457	991	1 292
Drove alone	300	1 074	1 118	42	2 335	2 113	1 225	897	1 171
Carpooled	54	332	92	11	291	211	232	94	121
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	23
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	17
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	83	25	20	22	20	95	111	18	19
Other means	6	13	15	—	12	27	19	5	18
Worked at home	14	3	34	—	107	57	44	18	51
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.14	1.04	1.12	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.05	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.9	14.2	14.3	9.4	14.8	11.5	11.7	12.2	11.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	68	104	—	130	62	73	30	65
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	79	344	240	—	448	571	267	226	224
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	143	424	390	53	1 142	1 064	534	331	553
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	88	247	189	—	310	315	271	178	242
All other times	105	361	322	22	656	434	442	249	268
Worked in MSA of residence	439	1 392	1 232	75	2 704	2 463	1 623	1 008	1 336
Cheyenne city	367	1 127	987	63	2 257	2 029	1 352	854	1 160
Worren AFB CDP	18	78	155	—	198	234	165	63	120
Remainder of Laramie County	54	187	90	12	249	200	106	91	56
Worked outside MSA of residence	23	55	47	—	89	40	8	24	67
Laramie city	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	13	12
Remainder of Albany County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Greeley city, CO	—	8	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	23	26	44	—	54	40	—	11	42

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 440	—	—
Native	3 345	—	3 610	5 178	4 923	5 316	—	—
Foreign born	120	—	93	79	105	124	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	28	—	7	7	16	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 179	—	3 472	4 949	4 564	4 916	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	61	—	7	7	27	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	265	—	195	190	287	255	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	69	—	57	34	65	71	—	—
Speak Spanish	198	—	98	138	124	142	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	65	—	36	34	34	42	—	—
Linguistically isolated	45	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	10	—	9	—	35	46	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	4	—	9	—	10	15	—	—
Linguistically isolated	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	856	—	1 108	1 601	1 525	1 750	—	—
Preprimary school	58	—	98	78	74	189	—	—
Public school	41	—	40	42	54	132	—	—
Elementary or high school	517	—	682	1 057	1 079	1 089	—	—
Public school	496	—	638	1 001	1 023	1 019	—	—
College	281	—	328	466	372	472	—	—
Public college	252	—	282	409	351	460	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 245	—	2 432	3 458	2 913	3 228	—	—
Less than 9th grade	174	—	31	82	69	108	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	244	—	95	206	187	349	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	623	—	490	916	646	1 005	—	—
Some college, no degree	531	—	684	1 024	1 017	781	—	—
Associate degree	153	—	208	302	198	318	—	—
Bachelor's degree	339	—	575	674	569	461	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	181	—	349	254	227	206	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	—	94.8	91.7	91.2	85.8	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.2	—	38.0	26.8	27.3	20.7	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	563	—	144	324	372	60	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 313	—	1 197	1 602	1 546	1 755	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 620	—	1 913	2 164	1 972	1 776	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 179	—	3 472	4 949	4 564	4 916	—	—
Some house	1 336	—	1 638	2 640	1 739	1 867	—	—
Different house in United States	1 811	—	1 829	2 231	2 733	3 006	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	941	—	606	802	1 042	1 342	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	101	—	213	219	144	219	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	503	—	614	674	918	919	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	266	—	396	536	629	526	—	—
Abroad	32	—	5	78	92	43	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 465	—	3 703	5 257	5 028	5 440	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 310	—	2 968	4 272	3 559	4 816	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 640	—	1 933	2 707	2 455	2 872	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 407	—	1 829	2 610	2 385	2 691	—	—
Drive alone	1 213	—	1 642	2 335	2 091	2 346	—	—
Carpooled	194	—	187	275	294	345	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	18	45	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	102	—	49	34	21	45	—	—
Other means	57	—	10	13	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	74	—	45	50	31	91	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.1	—	11.3	12.7	14.4	14.0	—	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	102	—	46	66	119	140	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	189	—	243	445	394	515	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	679	—	1 045	1 265	1 103	1 219	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	218	—	293	331	282	344	—	—
All other times	378	—	261	550	526	563	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 628	—	1 884	2 637	2 378	2 783	—	—
Cheyenne city	1 237	—	1 536	2 211	1 917	2 176	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	217	—	221	262	315	334	—	—
Remainder of Laramie County	174	—	127	164	146	273	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	12	—	49	70	77	89	—	—
Laramie city	—	—	13	23	7	10	—	—
Remainder of Albany County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeley city, CO	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—
Worked elsewhere	6	—	36	38	65	64	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	9	12	156	7 471	26	18	—	—	—
Native	9	12	143	7 346	26	18	—	—	—
Foreign born	—	—	13	125	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	9	12	156	6 713	26	18	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	38	460	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	20	136	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	26	361	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	20	83	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	55	2 227	—	—	—	—	—
Preprimary school	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	31	1 521	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	19	1 477	—	—	—	—	—
College	—	—	24	540	—	—	—	—	—
Public college	—	—	24	475	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	9	12	113	4 304	26	18	—	—	—
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	19	569	—	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	43	1 373	18	9	—	—	—
Same college, no degree	9	—	25	1 261	8	—	—	—	—
Associate degree	—	—	19	385	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	12	—	360	—	9	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	7	96	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	100.0	83.2	80.7	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	100.0	6.2	10.6	—	50.0	—	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	619	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1 680	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	2 000	2 299	1 000	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	9	12	156	6 713	26	18	—	—	—
Same house	9	—	93	2 578	—	18	—	—	—
Different house in United States	—	12	63	4 042	26	—	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	1 409	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	12	56	794	17	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	7	1 073	—	—	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	766	—	—	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	9	12	—	7 248	—	18	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9	—	—	6 389	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	156	223	26	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	76	188	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	9	12	68	3 447	18	—	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	9	12	68	3 255	18	—	—	—	—
Drove alone	9	12	50	2 809	18	—	—	—	—
Carpooled	—	—	18	446	—	—	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.08	1.00	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	3.0	10.0	14.3	15.1	5.0	—	—	—	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	12	679	—	—	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	9	—	25	1 059	—	—	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	12	12	391	—	—	—	—	—
All other times	—	—	19	1 012	18	—	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	9	12	62	3 326	18	—	—	—	—
Cheyenne city	—	—	44	2 197	18	—	—	—	—
Warren AFB CDP	9	—	6	426	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Laramie County	—	12	12	703	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	6	121	—	—	—	—	—
Laramie city	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Albany County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeley city, CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	6	111	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 832	374	747	541	1 965	2 086	3 160	2 737
Native	3 684	367	747	541	1 911	2 037	3 142	2 673
Foreign born	148	7	—	—	54	49	18	64
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	7	—	—	15	17	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	3 216	356	747	503	1 807	1 902	3 002	2 548
In linguistically isolated households	6	7	—	—	42	17	—	20
Speak a language other than English	227	7	11	12	137	115	55	134
Do not speak English "very well"	63	7	—	—	71	50	—	65
Speak Spanish	86	7	—	—	96	66	55	95
Do not speak English "very well"	40	7	—	—	37	25	—	47
Linguistically isolated	—	7	—	—	29	8	—	16
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	69	—	—	—	11	9	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	23	—	—	—	11	—	—	3
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 106	139	255	173	461	447	1 051	644
Preprimary school	108	—	—	7	25	33	58	41
Public school	56	—	—	7	17	—	—	36
Elementary or high school	602	105	202	130	292	295	763	507
Public school	581	85	202	130	273	287	756	497
College	396	34	53	36	144	119	230	96
Public college	330	34	53	36	113	110	211	93
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 436	216	509	329	1 302	1 440	1 993	1 831
Less than 9th grade	12	—	—	—	99	62	33	181
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63	—	25	—	287	194	138	335
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	375	38	126	120	328	369	573	632
Same college, no degree	634	71	217	54	368	340	493	344
Associate degree	104	13	48	34	101	146	144	106
Bachelor's degree	156	48	40	66	73	241	416	178
Graduate or professional degree	92	46	53	55	46	88	196	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.8	100.0	95.1	100.0	70.4	82.2	91.4	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	43.5	18.3	36.8	9.1	22.8	30.7	12.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	774	700	—	293	310	317	—	300
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 965	316	2 000	2 000	2 118	1 083	1 663	2 053
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 103	1 804	2 000	2 013	2 191	1 985	1 972	2 512
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 216	356	747	503	1 807	1 902	3 002	2 548
Same house	141	210	432	306	1 114	944	1 593	1 707
Different house in United States	2 642	146	315	197	676	950	1 402	818
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	373	34	93	106	245	297	559	105
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	144	72	—	6	146	146	301	421
Different MSA/PMSA	1 419	33	120	40	231	274	336	123
Not in an MSA/PMSA	706	7	102	45	54	233	206	169
Abroad	433	—	—	—	17	8	7	23
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 832	374	747	541	1 823	208	960	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 589	47	156	51	664	48	120	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	142	1 878	2 200	2 737
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	251	433	1 439
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	8	418	436
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 036	194	440	247	973	1 146	1 701	1 198
Car, truck, or van	1 846	187	400	234	926	967	1 563	926
Drive alone	1 387	180	379	214	765	845	1 365	810
Carpooled	459	7	21	20	161	122	198	116
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	129	—	—	—	9	23	30	123
Other means	26	—	—	—	10	23	14	29
Worked at home	27	7	40	13	28	133	94	118
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.18	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.6	20.0	14.1	15.7	15.2	20.3	21.4	16.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	142	13	44	—	46	114	129	66
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	586	39	30	44	202	206	336	170
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	847	76	154	86	394	419	636	395
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	141	45	42	45	98	98	169	203
All other times	293	14	130	59	205	176	337	246
Worked in MSA of residence	1 917	182	429	224	956	1 122	1 627	1 158
Cheyenne city	300	156	295	158	737	760	1 200	237
Warren AFB CDP	1 566	7	40	6	39	93	95	7
Remainder of Laramie County	51	19	94	60	180	269	332	914
Worked outside MSA of residence	119	12	11	23	17	24	74	40
Laramie city	—	—	—	10	—	8	7	—
Remainder of Albany County	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wheatland town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Platte County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeley city, CO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Greeley, CO MSA	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2
Worked elsewhere	119	—	11	7	17	16	67	36

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County						
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	55 067	55 067	38 204	1 195	2 691	1 948	5 345	3 952	4 793	1 734
In labor force -----	38 663	38 663	26 276	652	1 716	1 515	3 859	2 994	2 652	1 108
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	70.2	70.2	68.8	54.6	63.8	77.8	72.2	75.8	55.3	63.9
Civilian labor force -----	35 265	35 265	24 755	640	1 663	1 425	3 594	2 903	2 488	1 073
Employed -----	32 914	32 914	23 126	483	1 435	1 300	3 303	2 756	2 404	1 021
Unemployed -----	2 351	2 351	1 629	157	228	125	291	147	84	52
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.7	6.7	6.6	24.5	13.7	8.8	8.1	5.1	3.4	4.8
Not in labor force -----	16 404	16 404	11 928	543	975	433	1 486	958	2 141	626
Institutionalized persons -----	585	585	489	109	—	—	44	8	219	—
Enrolled in school -----	2 546	2 546	1 733	35	153	131	284	144	161	43
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	6 139	6 139	4 878	246	366	119	429	326	1 025	315
Females 16 years and over -----	27 877	27 877	19 854	541	1 352	1 015	2 702	2 085	2 554	893
In labor force -----	17 152	17 152	12 143	258	738	755	1 749	1 393	1 132	507
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	61.5	61.5	61.2	47.7	54.6	74.4	64.7	66.8	44.3	56.8
Civilian labor force -----	16 782	16 782	11 971	258	729	741	1 696	1 393	1 117	507
Employed -----	15 771	15 771	11 286	229	659	695	1 563	1 274	1 082	485
Unemployed -----	1 011	1 011	685	29	70	46	133	119	35	22
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.0	6.0	5.7	11.2	9.6	6.2	7.8	8.5	3.1	4.3
With own children under 6 years -----	4 952	4 952	3 156	53	253	168	603	386	274	129
In labor force -----	3 189	3 189	2 124	36	138	147	413	284	145	77
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	5 366	5 366	3 637	42	221	277	555	459	284	130
In labor force -----	4 292	4 292	2 870	28	177	239	486	354	209	99
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	6 896	6 896	4 390	55	415	288	881	578	345	159
All parents present in household in labor force -----	4 385	4 385	2 865	44	238	242	666	405	147	89
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	12 635	12 635	8 360	119	617	688	1 494	1 152	644	255
All parents present in household in labor force -----	9 352	9 352	6 215	77	418	580	1 139	909	475	202
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	4 192	4 192	2 739	98	215	184	420	323	213	131
Not enrolled in school -----	1 008	1 008	558	43	59	37	146	43	39	7
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	353	353	235	43	32	24	43	12	4	7
Not high school graduate -----	376	376	280	30	35	37	67	28	10	7
Employed -----	148	148	105	—	11	13	52	16	6	—
Unemployed -----	97	97	72	10	14	13	8	—	4	—
Not in labor force -----	124	124	103	20	10	11	—	12	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	32 914	32 914	23 126	483	1 435	1 300	3 303	2 756	2 404	1 021
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 306	4 306	3 283	45	79	120	323	301	301	133
Professional specialty occupations -----	4 875	4 875	3 629	14	94	89	271	375	345	155
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 113	1 113	794	21	24	47	114	68	110	79
Sales occupations -----	4 263	4 263	3 205	29	200	176	443	391	263	164
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	5 508	5 508	4 046	63	146	296	466	592	504	158
Private household occupations -----	144	144	87	11	—	—	6	6	9	5
Protective service occupations -----	601	601	425	9	7	31	62	40	78	25
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 283	4 283	2 835	147	371	217	622	283	239	95
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	654	654	187	8	77	17	44	11	33	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	3 133	3 133	1 976	47	186	126	412	320	192	51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	856	856	580	34	67	45	132	51	108	18
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 964	1 964	1 245	35	79	89	252	206	119	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 214	1 214	834	20	105	47	156	112	103	83
Construction -----	2 348	2 348	1 509	38	143	78	257	240	134	89
Manufacturing -----	1 652	1 652	1 054	25	121	53	262	203	108	49
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	3 356	3 356	2 388	49	193	180	277	327	235	103
Wholesale and retail trade -----	7 577	7 577	5 305	122	358	395	926	629	520	229
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 182	2 182	1 661	18	36	101	216	93	225	88
Business and repair services -----	1 107	1 107	778	19	92	55	203	82	76	59
Professional and related services -----	7 688	7 688	5 667	89	240	212	518	583	490	219
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	32 914	32 914	23 126	483	1 435	1 300	3 303	2 756	2 404	1 021
Private wage and salary workers -----	20 751	20 751	14 377	383	1 088	893	2 280	1 681	1 345	626
Government workers -----	9 780	9 780	7 251	76	295	348	772	900	897	314
Local government workers -----	3 173	3 173	2 367	23	110	107	240	274	330	90
Self-employed workers -----	2 227	2 227	1 432	24	52	59	240	175	137	81
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	41 619	41 619	28 380	777	1 848	1 588	4 089	3 167	3 056	1 186
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	33 154	33 154	22 513	537	1 502	1 280	3 305	2 523	2 515	857
50 to 52 weeks -----	23 811	23 811	16 068	313	906	955	2 309	1 902	1 678	604
40 to 49 weeks -----	3 734	3 734	2 592	45	178	109	418	283	311	135
27 to 39 weeks -----	2 177	2 177	1 464	33	145	51	252	123	173	49
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	3 831	3 831	2 668	94	157	127	342	281	218	147
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	44 002	44 002	30 614	812	2 206	1 727	4 566	3 504	3 224	1 343
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 181	1 181	882	13	152	55	204	43	82	60
With a mobility limitation -----	628	628	455	5	63	16	103	17	72	33
In labor force -----	139	139	97	5	8	—	27	—	6	9
With a self-care limitation -----	773	773	604	13	122	48	117	43	26	33
With a work disability -----	3 550	3 550	2 565	146	314	177	502	290	332	97
In labor force -----	1 555	1 555	1 136	66	107	83	216	123	150	35
Prevented from working -----	1 602	1 602	1 126	60	164	67	233	113	182	44
No work disability -----	40 452	40 452	28 049	666	1 892	1 550	4 064	3 214	2 892	1 246
In labor force -----	32 845	32 845	22 995	558	1 498	1 330	3 337	2 757	2 199	997
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	7 082	7 082	5 580	262	432	131	470	349	1 186	356
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 205	1 205	1 052	93	88	12	78	63	216	44
With a mobility limitation -----	908	908	763	61	55	5	78	28	168	20
With a self-care limitation -----	686	686	594	54	52	12	38	53	105	30
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	2 148	2 148	1 606	30	148	60	228	147	272	124
Mean family income (dollars) -----	22 301	22 301	23 695	11 211	12 789	12 534	17 859	15 308	34 788	25 355
1 worker -----	5 546	5 546	3 691	61	340	172	644	372	495	214
Mean family income (dollars) -----	29 688	29 688	30 456	11 253	15 821	24 114	19 533	28 744	33 705	31 680
2 or more workers -----	12 433	12 433	8 495	134	497	526	1 153	1 034	832	327
Mean family income (dollars) -----	43 288	43 288	43 864	25 671	29 197	39 681	35 361	42 516	43 160	46 011

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 525	2 702	2 595	3 154	4 646	3 976	5 316	1 610	2 359
In labor force	1 492	1 897	2 153	2 887	3 290	2 887	4 062	1 210	1 828
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.1	70.2	83.0	72.0	70.8	72.6	76.4	75.2	77.5
Civilian labor force	1 435	1 727	649	2 055	3 096	2 720	3 808	1 179	1 814
Employed	1 357	1 507	564	1 955	2 958	2 595	3 600	1 131	1 716
Unemployed	78	220	85	100	138	125	208	48	98
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	12.7	13.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.5	4.1	5.4
Not in labor force	1 033	805	442	882	1 356	1 089	1 254	400	531
Institutionalized persons	—	—	52	—	—	153	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	105	142	70	193	272	235	259	17	149
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	598	330	4	323	468	188	383	134	114
Females 16 years and over	1 390	1 402	945	1 625	2 408	2 054	2 680	722	1 155
In labor force	706	925	581	1 046	1 527	1 371	1 830	467	784
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.8	66.0	61.5	64.4	63.4	66.7	68.3	64.7	67.9
Civilian labor force	698	901	464	994	1 505	1 347	1 822	452	784
Employed	657	818	392	937	1 480	1 277	1 729	452	751
Unemployed	41	83	72	57	25	70	93	—	33
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	9.2	15.5	5.7	1.7	5.2	5.1	—	4.2
With own children under 6 years	132	208	525	229	339	420	576	141	155
In labor force	67	145	258	148	221	277	378	101	89
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	225	178	373	543	475	642	121	310
In labor force	134	201	145	290	414	349	513	105	252
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	187	314	705	296	366	571	818	220	223
All parents present in household in labor force	87	201	350	191	226	356	543	162	108
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	333	444	605	704	1 196	1 164	1 426	259	713
All parents present in household in labor force	246	349	418	510	819	790	1 063	195	522
Persons 16 to 19 years	124	143	308	264	404	368	375	72	292
Not enrolled in school	44	34	201	38	39	89	62	24	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	18	20	18	18	35	19	16	16
Not high school graduate	21	29	7	4	12	19	25	16	—
Employed	15	16	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	7	—	4	—	—	19	8	—
Not in labor force	6	6	7	—	12	19	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 357	1 507	564	1 955	2 958	2 595	3 600	1 131	1 716
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	512	158	41	473	529	443	512	128	177
Professional specialty occupations	316	224	84	487	661	477	402	197	322
Technicians and related support occupations	22	44	30	69	109	113	76	83	48
Sales occupations	214	177	43	279	433	356	464	99	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	158	257	130	292	499	427	642	178	234
Private household occupations	—	—	—	4	24	9	39	5	8
Protective service occupations	11	16	35	39	54	49	59	23	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	138	278	134	95	253	198	463	149	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	9	—	—	18	6	12	52	122
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	80	130	40	146	192	232	462	96	136
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24	41	—	22	45	48	105	8	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	112	11	22	101	173	255	74	132
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	61	16	27	6	64	109	39	113
Construction	102	98	13	104	205	156	278	124	100
Manufacturing	8	45	—	92	95	113	177	33	98
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	103	118	14	146	255	340	408	119	192
Wholesale and retail trade	282	421	211	341	623	530	801	218	335
Finance, insurance, and real estate	90	40	40	256	229	195	247	49	114
Business and repair services	62	51	14	72	69	87	54	26	15
Professional and related services	409	440	123	601	806	614	952	273	449
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 357	1 507	564	1 955	2 958	2 595	3 600	1 131	1 716
Private wage and salary workers	733	913	315	1 137	1 696	1 573	2 416	731	1 046
Government workers	488	472	229	622	1 048	836	1 019	329	499
Local government workers	145	213	25	198	300	275	347	102	173
Self-employed workers	125	116	20	187	183	159	165	71	163
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 686	2 058	2 303	2 420	3 485	3 138	4 217	1 306	1 943
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 357	1 674	1 813	1 966	2 648	2 478	3 286	1 121	1 571
50 to 52 weeks	937	1 140	1 385	1 443	2 011	1 901	2 473	919	1 177
40 to 49 weeks	186	203	178	235	261	265	356	91	167
27 to 39 weeks	124	162	114	81	155	99	223	55	70
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	140	181	219	163	490	272	476	99	160
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 818	2 125	1 035	2 556	3 872	3 462	4 614	1 422	2 217
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	106	—	13	52	109	120	8	21
With a mobility limitation	23	56	—	13	28	45	70	8	12
In labor force	—	12	—	—	—	13	33	—	6
With a self-care limitation	12	81	—	8	41	79	69	—	15
With a work disability	131	199	37	76	253	180	349	58	124
In labor force	67	75	20	33	117	52	224	15	72
Prevented from working	57	111	9	25	110	115	85	43	37
No work disability	1 687	1 926	998	2 480	3 619	3 282	4 265	1 364	2 093
In labor force	1 316	1 575	629	1 964	2 909	2 662	3 519	1 141	1 728
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	650	407	4	381	580	194	448	157	128
With a mobility or self-care limitation	134	66	—	45	84	60	54	—	8
With a mobility limitation	108	59	—	45	66	60	46	—	8
With a self-care limitation	73	53	—	24	37	26	13	—	8
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	172	105	9	128	168	133	146	50	51
Mean family income (dollars)	30 674	14 513	11 543	39 601	24 315	17 325	15 691	30 144	11 041
1 worker	218	269	262	325	405	339	620	163	207
Mean family income (dollars)	42 641	27 654	22 302	48 211	39 406	31 532	27 210	38 496	42 690
2 or more workers	458	523	569	794	1 175	1 096	1 365	422	640
Mean family income (dollars)	54 550	35 032	26 481	56 775	55 445	45 975	41 110	51 969	56 179

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 186	2 679	1 817	112	3 926	4 775	2 471	1 734	2 525
In labor force	643	1 704	1 428	75	2 976	2 652	1 771	1 108	1 492
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.2	63.6	78.6	67.0	75.8	55.5	71.7	63.9	59.1
Civilian labor force	631	1 651	1 338	75	2 885	2 488	1 695	1 073	1 435
Employed	474	1 423	1 226	75	2 738	2 404	1 597	1 021	1 357
Unemployed	157	228	112	—	147	84	98	52	78
Percent of civilian labor force	24.9	13.8	8.4	—	5.1	3.4	5.8	4.8	5.4
Not in labor force	543	975	389	37	950	2 123	700	626	1 033
Institutionalized persons	109	—	—	—	8	219	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	35	153	125	12	144	161	51	43	105
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	246	366	106	25	326	1 007	420	315	598
Females 16 years and over	541	1 352	954	60	2 068	2 536	1 305	893	1 390
In labor force	258	738	718	36	1 384	1 132	831	507	706
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.7	54.6	75.3	60.0	66.9	44.6	63.7	56.8	50.8
Civilian labor force	258	729	704	36	1 384	1 117	822	507	698
Employed	229	659	658	36	1 265	1 082	767	485	657
Unemployed	29	70	46	—	119	35	55	22	41
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	9.6	6.5	—	8.6	3.1	6.7	4.3	5.9
With own children under 6 years	53	253	168	—	386	274	194	129	132
In labor force	36	138	147	—	284	145	172	77	67
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42	221	264	11	459	284	135	130	180
In labor force	28	177	226	11	354	209	122	99	134
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	55	415	288	—	578	345	244	159	187
All parents present in household in labor force	44	238	242	—	405	147	217	89	87
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	119	617	663	10	1 152	644	306	255	333
All parents present in household in labor force	77	418	555	10	909	475	244	202	246
Persons 16 to 19 years	98	215	178	34	323	213	127	131	124
Not enrolled in school	43	59	37	12	43	39	45	7	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	32	24	—	12	4	10	7	10
Not high school graduate	30	35	37	12	28	10	20	7	21
Employed	—	11	13	12	16	6	10	—	15
Unemployed	10	14	13	—	—	4	10	—	—
Not in labor force	20	10	11	—	12	—	—	7	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	474	1 423	1 226	75	2 738	2 404	1 597	1 021	1 357
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	79	120	15	301	141	120	133	279
Professional specialty occupations	14	94	89	—	375	345	217	155	316
Technicians and related support occupations	12	24	47	—	68	110	43	79	22
Sales occupations	29	200	163	21	391	263	254	164	214
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	146	265	15	592	504	311	158	158
Private household occupations	11	—	—	—	6	9	3	5	—
Protective service occupations	9	7	31	12	40	78	35	25	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	147	371	211	—	283	239	225	95	138
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	65	17	—	11	33	22	—	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	47	186	108	—	320	192	165	51	80
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	34	67	45	—	51	108	25	18	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	79	83	—	188	119	95	55	52
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	105	47	12	112	103	61	83	53
Construction	38	143	78	12	240	134	107	89	102
Manufacturing	25	121	47	—	203	108	93	49	8
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	49	193	174	15	309	235	150	103	103
Wholesale and retail trade	122	358	382	10	629	520	421	229	282
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18	36	89	38	93	225	116	88	90
Business and repair services	19	92	43	—	82	76	51	59	62
Professional and related services	89	240	206	—	583	490	394	219	409
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	474	1 423	1 226	75	2 738	2 404	1 597	1 021	1 357
Private wage and salary workers	383	1 076	832	48	1 663	1 345	1 136	626	733
Government workers	67	295	342	27	900	897	355	314	488
Local government workers	23	110	107	—	274	330	79	90	145
Self-employed workers	24	52	52	—	175	137	106	81	125
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	768	1 836	1 489	75	3 149	3 056	1 894	1 186	1 686
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	528	1 490	1 193	65	2 505	2 515	1 546	857	1 357
50 to 52 weeks	304	894	893	53	1 884	1 678	1 048	604	937
40 to 49 weeks	45	178	103	—	283	311	191	135	186
27 to 39 weeks	33	145	45	12	123	173	130	49	124
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	94	157	127	—	281	218	172	147	140
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	803	2 194	1 609	87	3 478	3 224	1 907	1 343	1 818
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	152	55	—	43	82	77	60	29
With a mobility limitation	5	63	16	—	17	72	35	33	23
In labor force	5	8	—	—	—	6	11	9	—
With a self-care limitation	13	122	48	—	43	26	47	33	12
With a work disability	146	314	177	27	290	332	146	97	131
In labor force	66	107	83	15	123	150	47	35	67
Prevented from working	60	164	67	—	113	182	78	44	57
No work disability	657	1 880	1 432	60	3 188	2 892	1 761	1 246	1 687
In labor force	549	1 486	1 243	60	2 739	2 199	1 586	997	1 316
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	262	432	118	25	349	1 168	488	356	650
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	88	12	—	63	216	109	44	134
With a mobility limitation	61	55	5	—	28	168	58	20	108
With a self-care limitation	54	52	12	—	53	105	67	30	73
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	30	148	60	13	147	272	85	124	172
Mean family income (dollars)	11 211	12 789	12 534	23 919	15 308	34 788	21 730	25 355	30 674
1 worker	61	340	145	—	372	495	183	214	218
Mean family income (dollars)	11 253	15 821	22 901	—	28 744	33 705	23 144	31 680	42 641
2 or more workers	134	497	496	27	1 025	832	449	327	458
Mean family income (dollars)	25 671	29 197	40 434	39 575	42 564	43 160	31 719	46 011	54 550

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 702	—	2 886	4 030	3 556	3 805	—	—
In labor force	1 897	—	2 078	2 840	2 618	2 994	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.2	—	72.0	70.5	73.6	78.7	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 727	—	1 868	2 664	2 451	2 774	—	—
Employed	1 507	—	1 768	2 536	2 348	2 652	—	—
Unemployed	220	—	100	128	103	122	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	12.7	—	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.4	—	—
Not in labor force	805	—	808	1 190	938	811	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	142	—	161	225	185	191	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	330	—	298	439	178	224	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 402	—	1 493	2 090	1 856	1 914	—	—
In labor force	925	—	962	1 306	1 266	1 374	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.0	—	64.4	62.5	68.2	71.8	—	—
Civilian labor force	901	—	917	1 290	1 242	1 366	—	—
Employed	818	—	860	1 265	1 190	1 315	—	—
Unemployed	83	—	57	25	52	51	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	—	6.2	1.9	4.2	3.7	—	—
With own children under 6 years	208	—	209	339	391	420	—	—
In labor force	145	—	134	221	257	301	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	225	—	329	445	425	487	—	—
In labor force	201	—	263	342	325	379	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	314	—	278	366	526	635	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	201	—	177	226	330	462	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	444	—	610	1 013	1 071	1 123	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	349	—	457	679	750	844	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	143	—	247	333	298	275	—	—
Not enrolled in school	34	—	38	39	73	45	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	—	18	18	29	10	—	—
Not high school graduate	29	—	4	12	19	16	—	—
Employed	16	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	4	—	—	10	—	—
Not in labor force	6	—	—	12	19	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 507	—	1 768	2 536	2 348	2 652	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	158	—	420	468	413	410	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	224	—	441	577	443	339	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	44	—	62	109	113	61	—	—
Sales occupations	177	—	260	380	345	344	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	257	—	266	431	394	486	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	4	9	31	31	—	—
Protective service occupations	16	—	39	44	36	42	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	278	—	88	221	192	347	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	130	—	128	159	153	257	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41	—	15	38	48	66	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	112	—	18	88	145	176	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	61	—	27	6	57	87	—	—
Construction	98	—	98	134	92	144	—	—
Manufacturing	45	—	79	80	93	103	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	118	—	123	221	306	289	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	421	—	293	528	510	600	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	—	232	219	189	188	—	—
Business and repair services	51	—	66	69	80	28	—	—
Professional and related services	440	—	559	685	580	773	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 507	—	1 768	2 536	2 348	2 652	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	913	—	999	1 465	1 424	1 734	—	—
Government workers	472	—	580	940	784	790	—	—
Local government workers	213	—	184	281	261	270	—	—
Self-employed workers	116	—	180	123	133	128	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 058	—	2 201	3 023	2 837	3 122	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 674	—	1 784	2 297	2 245	2 457	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 140	—	1 308	1 737	1 721	1 867	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	203	—	216	220	236	285	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	162	—	75	146	99	148	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	181	—	143	408	247	353	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 125	—	2 320	3 325	3 052	3 329	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	106	—	13	41	109	102	—	—
With a mobility limitation	56	—	13	17	45	60	—	—
In labor force	12	—	—	—	13	33	—	—
With a self-care limitation	81	—	8	41	79	51	—	—
With a work disability	199	—	76	218	164	248	—	—
In labor force	75	—	33	105	52	178	—	—
Prevented from working	111	—	25	87	99	39	—	—
No work disability	1 926	—	2 244	3 107	2 888	3 081	—	—
In labor force	1 575	—	1 777	2 511	2 393	2 564	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	407	—	356	529	184	256	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	—	40	84	60	43	—	—
With a mobility limitation	59	—	40	66	60	35	—	—
With a self-care limitation	53	—	19	37	26	13	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	105	—	121	148	111	70	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	14 513	—	39 315	24 429	15 967	15 900	—	—
1 worker	269	—	304	366	310	414	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 654	—	46 675	39 214	28 718	25 257	—	—
2 or more workers	523	—	730	996	986	1 015	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 032	—	55 534	54 141	45 899	41 079	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	9	12	131	5 233	26	18	—	—	—
In labor force	9	12	87	3 784	18	—	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	66.4	72.3	69.2	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	9	12	87	3 519	18	—	—	—	—
Employed	9	12	74	3 228	18	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	13	291	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	14.9	8.3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	44	1 449	8	18	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	6	272	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	13	404	—	18	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	61	2 642	17	18	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	37	1 713	9	—	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	60.7	64.8	52.9	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	37	1 660	9	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	37	1 527	9	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	603	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	13	544	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	13	475	—	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	881	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	666	—	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	25	1 484	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	25	1 129	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	6	386	—	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	9	12	74	3 228	18	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	271	—	—	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	9	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	—	—	13	422	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	31	451	—	—	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	6	622	—	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	12	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	18	412	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	6	252	18	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	6	262	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	6	262	18	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	13	916	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	12	178	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	—	12	203	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	—	6	518	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	9	12	74	3 228	18	—	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	12	61	2 232	18	—	—	—	—
Government workers	9	—	6	745	—	—	—	—	—
Local government workers	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	7	240	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9	12	99	4 014	18	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	9	12	87	3 240	18	—	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	9	12	62	2 256	18	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	6	418	—	—	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	6	240	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	9	12	118	4 479	26	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	—
Na work disability	9	12	118	4 004	26	—	—	—	—
In labor force	9	12	87	3 277	18	—	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	13	445	—	18	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	17 493	—	—	—	—	—
1 worker	—	—	27	644	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	30 625	19 533	—	—	—	—	—
2 or more workers	—	—	30	1 126	9	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	27 233	35 260	37 000	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 595	268	616	420	1 511	1 610	2 359	2 055
In labor force	2 153	194	450	269	1 068	1 210	1 828	1 305
Percent of persons 16 years and over	83.0	72.4	73.1	64.0	70.7	75.2	77.5	63.5
Civilian labor force	649	187	432	269	1 034	1 179	1 814	1 301
Employed	564	187	422	247	948	1 131	1 716	1 232
Unemployed	85	—	10	22	86	48	98	69
Percent of civilian labor force	13.1	—	2.3	8.2	8.3	4.1	5.4	5.3
Not in labor force	442	74	166	151	443	400	531	750
Institutionalized persons	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	70	32	47	50	68	17	149	102
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	4	25	29	10	159	134	114	351
Females 16 years and over	945	132	318	198	766	722	1 155	1 049
In labor force	581	84	221	105	456	467	784	552
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.5	63.6	69.5	53.0	59.5	64.7	67.9	52.6
Civilian labor force	464	77	215	105	456	452	784	552
Employed	392	77	215	87	414	452	751	524
Unemployed	72	—	—	18	42	—	33	28
Percent of civilian labor force	15.5	—	—	17.1	9.2	—	4.2	5.1
With own children under 6 years	525	20	—	36	156	141	155	160
In labor force	258	14	—	20	77	101	89	93
With own children 6 to 17 years only	178	44	98	50	155	121	310	216
In labor force	145	27	72	24	134	105	252	175
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	705	18	—	45	183	220	223	231
All parents present in household in labor force	350	14	—	26	81	162	108	113
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	605	94	183	93	303	259	713	516
All parents present in household in labor force	418	53	140	40	219	195	522	396
Persons 16 to 19 years	308	17	71	70	100	72	292	131
Not enrolled in school	201	—	—	16	17	24	31	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	—	—	6	9	16	16	8
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	—	9	16	—	9
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	564	187	422	247	948	1 131	1 716	1 232
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	41	53	95	30	102	128	177	89
Professional specialty occupations	84	46	84	34	63	197	322	145
Technicians and related support occupations	30	7	—	—	15	83	48	13
Sales occupations	43	19	53	11	120	99	195	83
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	130	26	68	33	156	178	234	155
Private household occupations	—	—	15	—	8	5	8	15
Protective service occupations	35	—	10	13	17	23	19	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	134	7	32	6	116	149	180	196
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	12	6	6	52	122	213
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40	18	33	79	205	96	136	120
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	7	7	—	39	8	30	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	4	13	28	79	74	132	102
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	—	—	7	22	39	113	39
Construction	13	6	71	64	134	124	100	82
Manufacturing	—	13	15	20	74	33	98	77
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	23	34	34	119	119	192	147
Wholesale and retail trade	211	48	95	20	201	218	335	215
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	24	10	6	59	49	114	29
Business and repair services	14	6	—	7	26	26	15	20
Professional and related services	123	42	121	34	179	273	449	276
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	564	187	422	247	948	1 131	1 716	1 232
Private wage and salary workers	315	138	231	149	682	731	1 046	759
Government workers	229	42	108	52	229	329	499	281
Local government workers	25	14	19	14	77	102	173	142
Self-employed workers	20	7	60	26	37	71	163	164
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 303	219	462	301	1 095	1 306	1 943	1 458
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 813	182	351	233	829	1 121	1 571	1 175
50 to 52 weeks	1 385	135	274	180	606	919	1 177	710
40 to 49 weeks	178	19	41	29	71	91	167	122
27 to 39 weeks	114	6	9	—	75	55	70	138
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	219	20	82	25	123	99	160	93
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 035	236	547	410	1 285	1 422	2 217	1 592
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	11	—	18	8	21	37
With a mobility limitation	—	—	11	—	10	8	12	29
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	18	—	15	19
With a work disability	37	—	35	16	101	58	124	139
In labor force	20	—	12	—	46	15	72	53
Prevented from working	9	—	23	16	46	43	37	69
No work disability	998	236	512	394	1 184	1 364	2 093	1 453
In labor force	629	187	398	269	955	1 141	1 728	1 140
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	4	25	51	10	192	157	128	459
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	5	—	—	11	—	8	51
With a mobility limitation	—	5	—	—	11	—	8	43
With a self-care limitation	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	41
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	9	7	20	22	76	50	51	92
Mean family income (dollars)	11 543	44 549	23 476	24 173	15 499	30 144	11 041	15 458
1 worker	262	21	39	29	206	163	207	257
Mean family income (dollars)	22 302	70 448	41 207	61 607	31 137	38 496	42 690	25 629
2 or more workers	569	64	179	110	350	422	640	439
Mean family income (dollars)	26 481	70 939	62 701	46 655	41 198	51 969	56 179	37 489

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Loromie County							
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	28 302	28 302	20 245	708	1 492	889	2 816	1 939	2 662	906	
Less than \$5,000	1 443	1 443	1 151	158	192	32	114	87	155	35	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 523	2 523	1 801	201	252	74	414	64	268	59	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 809	2 809	1 897	92	205	86	322	74	344	64	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 963	5 963	3 985	114	379	123	792	337	519	181	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 837	4 837	3 700	88	240	180	365	527	483	164	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 499	5 499	4 007	44	141	213	492	508	445	222	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 769	3 769	2 678	4	76	170	242	303	322	142	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	965	965	700	7	7	6	67	29	96	32	
\$100,000 or more	494	494	326	—	—	5	8	10	30	7	
Median (dollars)	27 571	27 571	28 117	9 786	16 880	31 901	21 604	33 047	25 787	30 417	
Mean (dollars)	32 895	32 895	32 780	14 719	20 322	32 814	26 509	34 659	31 400	34 038	
Families	20 127	20 127	13 792	225	985	758	2 025	1 553	1 599	665	
Median income (dollars)	32 587	32 587	33 624	18 304	20 136	33 782	22 782	34 551	32 094	35 402	
Males 15 years and over, with income	26 395	26 395	17 833	635	1 256	900	2 532	1 874	2 179	828	
Median income (dollars)	20 013	20 013	21 086	8 887	12 446	19 265	15 225	22 145	20 792	25 493	
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.2	56.2	54.4	30.6	45.1	57.8	53.0	61.0	46.2	46.7	
Median income (dollars)	26 465	26 465	27 819	16 118	19 759	24 603	22 318	30 182	27 769	32 865	
Females 15 years and over, with income	24 214	24 214	17 551	477	1 200	880	2 397	1 816	2 229	773	
Median income (dollars)	10 212	10 212	10 490	6 419	6 574	10 652	8 976	11 439	11 032	8 272	
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.1	37.1	36.2	24.9	28.3	49.4	40.3	41.8	30.1	28.1	
Median income (dollars)	17 049	17 049	17 292	12 457	13 201	17 099	15 570	15 640	17 704	17 550	
Per capito income (dollars)	12 932	12 932	13 351	8 364	8 139	10 196	9 812	12 250	14 655	14 922	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	28 302	28 302	20 245	708	1 492	889	2 816	1 939	2 662	906	
With earnings	23 681	23 681	16 579	451	1 168	808	2 401	1 713	1 963	688	
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 734	31 734	31 538	15 963	20 454	31 201	26 122	32 886	28 682	30 762	
With Social Security income	6 208	6 208	4 842	259	418	124	484	359	916	276	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 183	8 183	8 213	5 538	6 666	6 290	8 304	8 167	9 191	10 078	
With public assistance income	1 426	1 426	1 048	130	195	54	265	96	77	34	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 684	3 684	4 128	4 082	4 076	4 116	2 230	3 261	4 639	4 970	
With retirement income	4 747	4 747	3 714	86	169	141	339	350	618	231	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 878	10 878	10 939	5 778	5 873	11 326	9 901	9 068	10 835	13 889	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	37 301	37 301	37 927	19 834	22 114	34 000	28 357	36 641	38 809	37 548	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 889	34 889	35 385	14 810	20 065	31 443	25 940	35 401	34 886	36 642	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 966	39 966	40 553	23 373	24 612	37 538	31 828	38 168	41 394	38 118	
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 729	40 729	41 652	22 273	25 676	37 493	33 174	40 838	41 859	38 883	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 144	40 144	41 366	19 552	24 356	35 973	32 415	41 071	41 059	42 324	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 293	41 293	41 906	23 848	26 821	39 391	34 053	40 565	42 265	37 126	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 862	18 862	19 274	13 697	10 464	16 433	14 420	18 746	20 272	20 077	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 560	14 560	14 514	6 583	10 259	12 107	12 591	13 858	16 016	18 507	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 102	29 102	29 584	21 760	11 619	24 654	21 060	26 953	30 658	23 926	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	20 127	20 127	13 792	225	985	758	2 025	1 553	1 599	665	
Householder worked in 1989	16 630	16 630	11 208	148	760	666	1 690	1 301	1 216	499	
With related children under 18 years	10 981	10 981	7 296	103	599	456	1 271	889	669	266	
With related children under 5 years	4 671	4 671	2 983	38	266	149	638	376	308	121	
Married-couple families	16 580	16 580	11 222	161	691	625	1 497	1 245	1 354	568	
Householder worked in 1989	13 786	13 786	9 197	118	545	549	1 229	1 099	1 012	418	
With related children under 18 years	8 362	8 362	5 447	64	347	363	826	695	474	192	
With related children under 5 years	3 727	3 727	2 366	14	175	129	409	311	244	82	
Female householder, no husband present	2 714	2 714	2 007	64	192	116	412	284	172	69	
Householder worked in 1989	2 104	2 104	1 499	30	133	100	362	178	136	58	
With related children under 18 years	2 039	2 039	1 461	39	172	76	355	187	133	58	
With related children under 5 years	781	781	534	24	62	16	177	65	55	32	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 310	10 310	7 972	552	694	203	1 155	564	1 240	270	
Nonfamily householder	8 175	8 175	6 453	483	507	131	791	386	1 063	241	
65 years and over	2 545	2 545	2 142	200	191	37	136	86	482	103	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	71 501	71 501	49 350	1 250	3 696	2 823	7 479	5 459	5 512	2 078	
Persons under 18 years	19 845	19 845	13 000	197	1 110	1 004	2 383	1 730	1 015	421	
Related children under 18 years	19 771	19 771	12 941	197	1 085	999	2 383	1 730	1 015	421	
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 897	13 897	9 180	158	723	749	1 627	1 245	708	302	
Persons 65 years and over	7 082	7 082	5 580	262	432	131	470	349	1 186	356	
Persons 75 years and over	2 697	2 697	2 133	135	141	18	192	81	507	115	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	1 764	1 764	1 190	51	228	91	309	109	111	30	
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.8	8.6	22.7	23.1	12.0	15.3	7.0	6.9	4.5	
Householder worked in 1989	1 083	1 083	678	26	145	64	216	22	73	12	
With related children under 18 years	1 462	1 462	1 006	40	203	80	253	98	84	8	
With related children under 5 years	838	838	515	20	93	26	166	45	52	—	
Married-couple families	745	745	439	21	99	36	128	11	36	16	
Householder worked in 1989	463	463	234	16	62	25	96	—	18	6	
With related children under 18 years	507	507	289	16	79	30	94	—	9	—	
With related children under 5 years	333	333	158	6	37	10	64	—	9	—	
Female householder, no husband present	870	870	668	30	109	55	139	98	52	14	
Householder worked in 1989	511	511	387	10	75	39	89	22	37	6	
With related children under 18 years	829	829	639	24	104	50	128	98	52	8	
With related children under 5 years	453	453	333	14	48	16	81	45	43	—	
Unrelated individuals	2 110	2 110	1 514	190	232	25	338	91	224	48	
Nonfamily householder	1 261	1 261	921	161	141	—	193	27	149	27	
65 years and over	441	441	349	68	45	—	36	19	88	20	
Persons	7 566	7 566	5 105	367	941	400	1 309	378	460	114	
Percent below poverty level	10.6	10.6	10.3	29.4	25.5	14.2	17.5	6.9	8.3	5.5	
Persons under 18 years	2 738	2 738	1 832	76	380	227	476	170	77	8	
Related children under 18 years	2 678	2 678	1 787	76	355	222	476	170	77	8	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 588	1 588	1 108	53	213	171	293	92	36	8	
Persons 65 years and over	629	629	478	73	54	6	60	19	109	27	
Persons 75 years and over	279	279	220	24	30	—	23	—	64	6	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 137	3 137	2 404	167	373	205	394	261	188	46	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 995	10 995	6 949	524	1 357	528	1 913	422	591	190	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	22 301	22 301	14 115	876	2 210	986	3 563	1 076	1 606	430	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Troct 9	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 17
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 386	1 570	840	1 653	2 285	1 953	2 651	801	1 106
Less than \$5,000	48	93	11	42	58	86	113	14	37
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90	155	17	61	148	207	181	8	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	124	202	160	128	168	89	206	68	77
\$15,000 to \$24,999	297	425	354	250	307	353	485	134	177
\$25,000 to \$34,999	249	294	143	176	295	334	519	153	116
\$35,000 to \$49,999	251	225	94	357	658	405	686	194	254
\$50,000 to \$74,999	183	113	48	378	444	338	774	168	299
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	35	13	165	111	99	78	30	54
\$100,000 or more	59	28	—	96	96	42	9	32	53
Median (dollars)	28 949	22 656	21 122	40 823	38 369	32 859	31 630	36 469	41 298
Mean (dollars)	38 027	27 087	25 017	47 911	41 637	37 199	33 089	41 818	48 138
Families	848	897	840	1 247	1 748	1 568	2 131	635	898
Median income (dollars)	38 796	24 246	21 122	47 672	44 018	35 993	34 078	41 128	45 300
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 103	1 248	1 629	1 474	2 157	1 891	2 569	872	1 159
Median income (dollars)	25 703	16 584	12 984	34 571	26 954	22 216	22 325	22 404	25 659
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.1	52.4	70.3	61.4	58.9	61.2	58.9	68.3	62.9
Median income (dollars)	29 063	21 224	14 652	39 698	36 174	29 265	27 917	25 417	32 083
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 211	1 294	719	1 422	2 078	1 780	2 242	638	965
Median income (dollars)	12 803	10 333	7 352	12 231	12 367	9 631	10 104	12 355	12 109
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.5	37.6	33.4	37.8	35.6	41.7	42.8	50.6	46.4
Median income (dollars)	21 791	14 313	13 947	20 000	19 792	18 180	17 969	15 195	21 397
Per capita income (dollars)	17 701	12 243	7 994	19 456	16 000	13 091	11 940	16 130	16 809
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 386	1 570	840	1 653	2 285	1 953	2 651	801	1 106
With earnings	1 029	1 331	831	1 410	1 869	1 743	2 398	737	1 020
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 271	24 918	24 498	44 889	42 219	35 667	31 749	38 292	47 396
With Social Security income	508	379	4	299	533	219	384	133	116
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 598	6 864	13 000	7 824	8 384	8 347	7 136	10 262	8 029
With public assistance income	19	123	8	20	78	112	85	8	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 434	3 694	200	2 761	5 110	3 835	4 306	4 800	1 599
With retirement income	359	229	9	374	536	301	349	145	139
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 798	9 355	9 487	14 723	11 710	13 213	11 725	9 718	11 850
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	46 646	30 418	25 017	52 780	48 737	40 422	35 324	46 792	50 506
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 515	27 857	25 075	57 107	45 427	35 000	35 090	45 697	50 698
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 257	33 089	24 700	48 419	51 884	48 222	35 647	47 591	50 292
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 438	34 230	25 404	56 344	50 955	45 123	38 001	47 013	53 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 144	34 141	25 538	64 149	49 221	41 985	39 752	44 553	55 850
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 244	34 306	24 700	49 439	52 469	48 748	35 838	48 698	50 918
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 144	21 340	14 565	24 789	27 489	17 589	19 699	32 062	19 547
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 151	16 910	14 565	20 873	21 404	11 035	15 321	31 124	18 002
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 954	29 547	—	33 601	42 181	45 175	32 636	33 730	30 750
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	848	897	840	1 247	1 748	1 568	2 131	635	898
Householder worked in 1989	596	699	826	1 012	1 480	1 387	1 812	520	811
With related children under 18 years	298	485	712	646	897	928	1 251	301	473
With related children under 5 years	102	200	479	238	296	387	510	138	107
Married-couple families	713	637	799	1 095	1 557	1 265	1 777	561	804
Householder worked in 1989	493	501	790	900	1 297	1 138	1 523	464	731
With related children under 18 years	252	309	671	531	762	678	992	253	394
With related children under 5 years	102	121	473	204	270	285	431	122	85
Female householder, no husband present	112	194	29	130	140	224	265	25	66
Householder worked in 1989	80	141	24	95	132	177	209	16	52
With related children under 18 years	34	138	29	93	108	184	205	16	58
With related children under 5 years	—	73	—	22	26	79	72	8	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	603	867	—	441	612	480	726	235	293
Nonfamily householder	538	673	—	406	537	385	520	166	208
65 years and over	173	146	—	110	246	68	131	31	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 997	3 421	2 990	4 057	6 004	5 416	7 379	2 077	3 133
Persons under 18 years	520	783	1 310	1 021	1 571	1 752	2 268	499	951
Related children under 18 years	520	772	1 310	1 017	1 571	1 738	2 260	499	944
Related children 5 to 17 years	353	490	694	768	1 263	1 236	1 578	315	786
Persons 65 years and over	650	407	4	381	580	194	448	157	128
Persons 75 years and over	295	175	—	136	146	68	193	37	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	50	94	75	56	40	194	154	15	37
Percent below poverty level	5.9	10.5	8.9	4.5	2.3	12.4	7.2	2.4	4.1
Householder worked in 1989	18	32	70	30	25	139	105	—	16
With related children under 18 years	32	80	69	35	30	190	149	—	30
With related children under 5 years	15	48	64	11	15	127	88	—	30
Married-couple families	50	33	70	26	25	58	52	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	18	13	70	12	10	47	26	—	8
With related children under 18 years	32	19	64	12	15	54	47	—	8
With related children under 5 years	15	13	64	—	15	42	35	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	49	5	23	8	120	94	—	22
Householder worked in 1989	—	16	—	11	8	76	71	—	8
With related children under 18 years	—	49	5	16	8	120	94	—	22
With related children under 5 years	—	35	—	4	—	69	53	—	22
Unrelated individuals	72	152	—	45	90	69	123	52	68
Nonfamily householder	45	69	—	38	68	24	74	23	22
65 years and over	—	15	—	6	41	—	27	14	—
Persons	250	422	288	183	249	653	616	81	211
Percent below poverty level	8.3	12.3	9.6	4.5	4.1	12.1	8.3	3.9	6.7
Persons under 18 years	52	138	138	49	94	317	281	—	97
Related children under 18 years	52	127	138	45	94	317	273	—	90
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	59	40	33	78	160	172	—	44
Persons 65 years and over	31	15	—	32	41	9	32	14	14
Persons 75 years and over	25	9	—	26	13	4	9	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	133	264	38	78	74	250	301	30	109
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	262	626	713	338	432	751	869	115	300
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	578	1 379	1 773	562	781	1 453	1 869	265	583

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	699	1 480	825	40	1 922	2 644	1 572	906	1 386
Less than \$5,000	158	192	32	—	79	155	110	35	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	201	252	61	—	64	250	143	59	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	92	205	79	—	74	344	248	64	124
\$15,000 to \$24,999	114	367	123	13	337	519	482	181	297
\$25,000 to \$34,999	88	240	155	—	527	483	319	164	249
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	141	194	27	499	445	155	222	251
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4	76	170	—	303	322	82	142	183
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	6	—	29	96	23	32	85
\$100,000 or more	—	—	5	—	10	30	10	7	59
Median (dollars)	9 597	16 764	32 214	38 958	33 039	25 944	20 387	30 417	28 949
Mean (dollars)	14 291	20 336	33 278	34 487	34 775	31 555	23 900	34 038	38 027
Families	225	985	701	40	1 544	1 599	717	665	848
Median income (dollars)	18 304	20 136	34 258	38 958	34 477	32 094	25 301	35 402	38 796
Males 15 years and over, with income	626	1 244	836	52	1 865	2 179	1 098	828	1 103
Median income (dollars)	8 750	12 338	19 522	16 400	22 066	20 792	16 422	25 493	25 703
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.6	44.6	58.5	51.9	60.8	46.2	56.3	46.7	53.1
Median income (dollars)	15 822	20 022	24 978	22 750	30 291	27 769	20 625	32 865	29 063
Females 15 years and over, with income	477	1 200	831	48	1 799	2 211	1 267	773	1 211
Median income (dollars)	6 419	6 574	10 766	17 692	11 501	11 126	10 977	8 272	12 803
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.9	28.3	48.6	54.2	41.7	30.3	33.6	28.1	28.5
Median income (dollars)	12 457	13 201	17 527	18 750	15 774	17 704	15 917	17 550	21 791
Per capita income (dollars)	8 099	8 105	10 160	12 073	12 241	14 674	12 610	14 922	17 701
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	699	1 480	825	40	1 922	2 644	1 572	906	1 386
With earnings	442	1 156	744	27	1 704	1 963	1 244	688	1 029
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 718	20 541	32 279	39 119	32 901	28 682	23 032	30 762	35 271
With Social Security income	259	418	111	13	351	907	420	276	508
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 538	6 666	6 344	10 546	8 259	9 199	8 610	10 078	9 598
With public assistance income	130	195	54	—	96	77	64	34	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 082	4 076	4 116	—	3 261	4 639	4 185	4 970	5 434
With retirement income	77	157	115	13	341	609	248	231	359
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 285	5 818	10 135	1 762	9 123	10 964	8 004	13 889	11 798
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	19 834	22 114	34 419	34 487	36 639	38 809	28 346	37 548	46 646
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 810	20 065	32 198	37 793	35 401	34 886	27 813	36 642	41 515
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 373	24 612	37 881	33 070	38 184	41 394	28 816	38 118	49 257
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 273	25 676	37 865	34 487	40 866	41 859	30 750	38 883	49 438
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 552	24 356	36 475	37 793	41 071	41 059	33 388	42 324	44 144
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 848	26 821	39 840	33 070	40 621	42 265	28 679	37 126	52 244
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 697	10 464	16 465	—	18 746	20 272	18 798	20 077	30 144
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 583	10 259	12 726	—	13 858	16 016	13 060	18 507	18 151
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 760	11 619	24 052	—	26 953	30 658	26 630	23 926	33 954
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	225	985	701	40	1 544	1 599	717	665	848
Householder worked in 1989	148	760	623	27	1 292	1 216	580	499	596
With related children under 18 years	103	599	443	12	889	669	340	266	298
With related children under 5 years	38	266	149	—	376	308	185	121	102
Married-couple families	161	691	581	40	1 236	1 354	548	568	713
Householder worked in 1989	118	545	519	27	1 090	1 012	436	418	493
With related children under 18 years	64	347	357	12	695	474	241	192	252
With related children under 5 years	14	175	129	—	311	244	156	82	102
Female householder, no husband present	64	192	103	—	284	172	149	69	112
Householder worked in 1989	30	133	87	—	178	136	124	58	80
With related children under 18 years	39	172	69	—	187	133	90	58	34
With related children under 5 years	24	62	16	—	65	55	29	32	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	543	682	196	—	556	1 222	1 033	270	603
Nonfamily householder	474	495	124	—	378	1 045	855	241	538
65 years and over	200	191	37	—	86	464	252	103	173
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 241	3 684	2 667	112	5 433	5 494	2 984	2 078	2 997
Persons under 18 years	197	1 110	979	10	1 730	1 015	550	421	520
Related children under 18 years	197	1 085	974	10	1 730	1 015	550	421	520
Related children 5 to 17 years	158	723	724	10	1 245	708	327	302	353
Persons 65 years and over	262	432	118	25	349	1 168	488	356	650
Persons 75 years and over	135	141	18	25	81	489	232	115	295
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	51	228	78	—	109	111	58	30	50
Percent below poverty level	22.7	23.1	11.1	—	7.1	6.9	8.1	4.5	5.9
Householder worked in 1989	26	145	51	—	22	73	49	12	18
With related children under 18 years	40	203	67	—	98	84	38	8	32
With related children under 5 years	20	93	26	—	45	52	15	—	15
Married-couple families	21	99	30	—	11	36	21	16	50
Householder worked in 1989	16	62	19	—	—	18	12	6	18
With related children under 18 years	16	79	24	—	9	9	6	—	32
With related children under 5 years	6	37	10	—	—	9	—	—	15
Female householder, no husband present	30	109	48	—	98	52	32	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	75	32	—	22	37	32	6	—
With related children under 18 years	24	104	43	—	98	52	32	8	—
With related children under 5 years	14	48	16	—	45	43	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals	190	232	25	—	83	224	220	48	72
Nonfamily householder	161	141	—	—	19	149	138	27	45
65 years and over	68	45	—	—	19	88	20	20	—
Persons	367	941	356	—	370	460	362	114	250
Percent below poverty level	29.6	25.5	13.3	—	6.8	8.4	12.1	5.5	8.3
Persons under 18 years	76	380	202	—	170	77	62	8	52
Related children under 18 years	76	355	197	—	170	77	62	8	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	53	213	146	—	92	36	42	8	34
Persons 65 years and over	73	54	6	—	19	109	35	27	31
Persons 75 years and over	24	30	—	—	—	64	10	6	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	167	373	205	—	261	188	150	46	133
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	524	1 357	484	—	414	591	536	190	262
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	876	2 210	935	—	1 068	1 588	1 188	430	578

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 570	—	1 501	2 012	1 763	1 925	—	—
Less than \$5,000	93	—	28	48	86	87	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	155	—	61	140	200	125	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	202	—	110	156	89	110	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	425	—	231	287	291	318	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	294	—	176	269	297	409	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	225	—	330	559	350	574	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	113	—	345	390	291	257	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	—	150	100	94	36	—	—
\$100,000 or more	28	—	70	63	35	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 656	—	39 583	37 208	32 426	32 492	—	—
Mean (dollars)	27 087	—	47 253	40 355	36 537	33 389	—	—
Families	897	—	1 155	1 510	1 407	1 499	—	—
Median income (dollars)	24 246	—	46 935	42 770	35 021	35 296	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 248	—	1 349	1 887	1 676	1 842	—	—
Median income (dollars)	16 584	—	33 661	26 657	21 870	22 195	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.4	—	59.9	58.3	62.1	60.3	—	—
Median income (dollars)	21 224	—	37 931	35 313	29 051	27 269	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 294	—	1 294	1 831	1 661	1 654	—	—
Median income (dollars)	10 333	—	12 303	12 408	9 375	10 566	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	—	38.6	34.7	40.9	45.7	—	—
Median income (dollars)	14 313	—	19 960	19 450	17 808	18 045	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	12 243	—	19 202	15 653	12 861	11 897	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 570	—	1 501	2 012	1 763	1 925	—	—
With earnings	1 331	—	1 279	1 627	1 587	1 758	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 918	—	43 848	40 888	35 329	32 304	—	—
With Social Security income	379	—	280	466	195	259	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 864	—	7 928	8 780	8 704	6 104	—	—
With public assistance income	123	—	20	78	98	60	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 694	—	2 761	5 110	3 897	4 626	—	—
With retirement income	229	—	360	463	258	254	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 355	—	14 490	11 989	12 669	10 724	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 418	—	51 503	47 611	39 752	35 533	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 857	—	55 671	41 911	34 727	35 239	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 089	—	47 483	53 341	47 175	36 033	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 230	—	54 799	50 005	44 709	38 522	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 141	—	62 163	45 574	42 197	40 105	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 306	—	48 497	54 017	47 581	36 090	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 340	—	24 633	26 543	16 088	18 392	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 910	—	19 913	21 404	11 035	15 045	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 547	—	33 601	42 442	45 591	30 252	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	897	—	1 155	1 510	1 407	1 499	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	699	—	934	1 282	1 248	1 304	—	—
With related children under 18 years	485	—	587	802	842	961	—	—
With related children under 5 years	200	—	220	296	347	375	—	—
Married-couple families	637	—	1 017	1 328	1 123	1 225	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	501	—	836	1 108	1 018	1 076	—	—
With related children under 18 years	309	—	486	667	599	752	—	—
With related children under 5 years	121	—	193	270	252	317	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	194	—	116	131	212	209	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	141	—	81	123	165	163	—	—
With related children under 18 years	138	—	79	108	184	170	—	—
With related children under 5 years	73	—	15	26	79	58	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	867	—	381	577	435	607	—	—
Nonfamily householder	673	—	346	502	356	426	—	—
65 years and over	146	—	98	223	63	106	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 421	—	3 683	5 257	4 875	5 424	—	—
Persons under 18 years	783	—	909	1 388	1 614	1 774	—	—
Related children under 18 years	772	—	905	1 388	1 600	1 774	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	490	—	674	1 080	1 136	1 250	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	407	—	356	529	184	256	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	175	—	131	130	63	103	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	94	—	56	30	187	108	—	—
Percent below poverty level	10.5	—	4.8	2.0	13.3	7.2	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	32	—	30	15	132	73	—	—
With related children under 18 years	80	—	35	30	183	108	—	—
With related children under 5 years	48	—	11	15	120	55	—	—
Married-couple families	33	—	26	15	58	23	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	12	—	47	11	—	—
With related children under 18 years	19	—	12	15	54	23	—	—
With related children under 5 years	13	—	—	15	42	11	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	49	—	23	8	120	85	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	—	11	8	76	62	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	—	16	8	120	85	—	—
With related children under 5 years	35	—	4	—	69	44	—	—
Unrelated individuals	152	—	31	90	59	88	—	—
Nonfamily householder	69	—	24	68	24	56	—	—
65 years and over	15	—	6	41	—	27	—	—
Persons	422	—	169	230	631	433	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.3	—	4.6	4.4	12.9	8.0	—	—
Persons under 18 years	138	—	49	94	312	212	—	—
Related children under 18 years	127	—	45	94	312	212	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	59	—	33	78	160	154	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	15	—	32	41	9	27	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	9	—	26	13	4	9	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	264	—	64	55	240	258	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	626	—	287	413	703	562	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 379	—	506	731	1 356	1 270	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	9	12	64	2 776	17	18	-	-	-	
Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	114	8	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	13	414	-	18	-	-	-	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	-	7	322	-	-	-	-	-	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	12	-	779	-	-	-	-	-	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	-	25	365	-	-	-	-	-	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	-	19	465	9	-	-	-	-	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	48 750	18 750	27 500	21 407	35 139	5 360	-	-	-	
Mean (dollars)	48 000	18 600	26 830	26 395	21 529	8 692	-	-	-	
Families	-	-	57	1 985	9	-	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	-	-	28 958	22 386	36 250	-	-	-	-	
Males 15 years and over, with income	9	12	64	2 480	9	-	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	45 478	18 750	15 000	15 046	26 250	-	-	-	-	
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	100.0	48.4	53.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	45 478	18 750	13 542	22 286	26 250	-	-	-	-	
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	-	49	2 349	17	18	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	-	-	7 404	8 910	10 139	8 750	-	-	-	
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	63.3	40.0	52.9	-	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	-	-	10 521	15 352	11 250	-	-	-	-	
Per capita income (dollars)	48 000	18 600	10 810	9 778	14 077	8 692	-	-	-	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	9	12	64	2 776	17	18	-	-	-	
With earnings	9	12	64	2 374	9	-	-	-	-	
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 000	12 000	18 671	25 974	30 000	-	-	-	-	
With Social Security income	-	-	13	471	8	9	-	-	-	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	-	5 833	8 242	4 124	8 348	-	-	-	
With public assistance income	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	-	-	2 230	-	-	-	-	-	
With retirement income	9	12	26	326	9	9	-	-	-	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 000	6 600	16 593	10 226	7 000	2 076	-	-	-	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	-	-	28 840	28 233	37 000	-	-	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	6 646	25 820	-	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	35 397	31 785	37 000	-	-	-	-	
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	-	32 579	33 138	37 000	-	-	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	7 400	32 333	-	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	36 554	34 095	37 000	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	-	16 184	14 420	-	-	-	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	6 000	12 591	-	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	28 066	21 060	-	-	-	-	-	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	-	-	57	1 985	9	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	43	1 663	9	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	13	1 259	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	638	-	-	-	-	-	
Married-couple families	-	-	44	1 457	9	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	30	1 202	9	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	6	814	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	13	412	-	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	13	362	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	7	355	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9	12	7	1 155	8	18	-	-	-	
Nonfamily householder	9	12	7	791	8	18	-	-	-	
65 years and over	-	-	-	136	-	18	-	-	-	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9	12	156	7 367	26	18	-	-	-	
Persons under 18 years	-	-	25	2 373	-	-	-	-	-	
Related children under 18 years	-	-	25	2 373	-	-	-	-	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	25	1 617	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	13	445	-	18	-	-	-	
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	167	-	18	-	-	-	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	-	-	13	309	-	-	-	-	-	
Percent below poverty level	-	-	22.8	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	13	216	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	13	253	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	
Married-couple families	-	-	6	128	-	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	6	96	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	6	94	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	7	139	-	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	7	89	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	-	-	7	128	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-	338	8	-	-	-	-	
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	193	8	-	-	-	-	
65 years and over	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons	-	-	44	1 309	8	-	-	-	-	
Percent below poverty level	-	-	28.2	17.8	30.8	-	-	-	-	
Persons under 18 years	-	-	25	476	-	-	-	-	-	
Related children under 18 years	-	-	25	476	-	-	-	-	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	25	293	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	44	1 913	8	-	-	-	-	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	-	51	3 563	8	18	-	-	-	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laromie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	840	152	273	190	726	801	1 106	1 073
Less than \$5,000	11	14	10	—	26	14	37	58
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17	—	7	—	56	8	42	139
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160	18	12	—	96	68	74	155
\$15,000 to \$24,999	354	19	20	62	167	134	177	254
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143	—	26	7	110	153	116	192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	94	27	99	55	112	194	254	155
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48	33	54	47	117	168	299	83
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	15	11	5	42	30	54	28
\$100,000 or more	—	26	33	7	—	32	53	9
Median (dollars)	21 122	49 167	47 708	43 462	27 564	36 469	41 298	21 422
Mean (dollars)	25 017	54 405	51 092	43 346	32 294	41 818	48 138	27 528
Families	840	92	238	161	632	635	898	788
Median income (dollars)	21 122	56 307	48 750	47 321	29 516	41 128	45 300	25 263
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 629	125	270	215	727	872	1 159	991
Median income (dollars)	12 984	42 953	28 839	24 185	23 125	22 404	25 659	17 388
Percent year-round full-time workers	70.3	77.6	63.0	54.4	55.4	68.3	62.9	48.8
Median income (dollars)	14 652	49 601	40 860	30 179	29 663	25 417	32 083	24 265
Females 15 years and over, with income	719	128	247	119	588	638	965	826
Median income (dollars)	7 352	12 031	12 125	16 635	7 759	12 355	12 109	7 683
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.4	29.7	42.1	52.9	34.5	50.6	46.4	27.1
Median income (dollars)	13 947	32 917	21 364	23 125	17 750	15 195	21 397	14 412
Per capita income (dollars)	7 994	21 976	18 441	15 221	12 060	16 130	16 809	11 323
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	840	152	273	190	726	801	1 106	1 073
With earnings	831	131	233	156	640	737	1 020	886
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 498	55 045	51 518	39 103	30 224	38 292	47 396	26 528
With Social Security income	4	19	67	24	125	133	116	377
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	13 000	6 283	5 629	5 444	9 274	10 262	8 029	7 510
With public assistance income	8	—	—	14	25	8	23	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	200	—	—	3 400	3 538	4 800	1 599	3 525
With retirement income	9	14	73	43	95	145	139	124
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 487	20 725	9 938	16 478	14 404	9 718	11 850	6 129
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	25 017	68 819	55 883	46 277	34 828	46 792	50 506	31 049
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 075	70 908	73 443	37 662	34 603	45 697	50 698	30 359
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 700	65 083	44 217	56 155	35 019	47 591	50 292	31 692
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 404	76 489	56 458	48 397	36 844	47 013	53 335	32 440
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 538	84 853	73 443	40 378	38 660	44 553	55 850	32 733
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 700	65 083	44 416	58 451	35 448	48 698	50 918	32 195
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 565	26 088	41 250	44 100	24 575	32 062	19 547	16 918
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 565	26 088	—	—	16 606	31 124	18 002	15 649
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	41 250	44 100	37 856	33 730	30 750	21 657
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	840	92	238	161	632	635	898	788
Householder worked in 1989	826	78	198	139	508	520	811	627
With related children under 18 years	712	59	95	86	290	301	473	397
With related children under 5 years	479	18	40	135	135	138	107	133
Married-couple families	799	78	229	142	552	561	804	683
Householder worked in 1989	790	64	189	120	447	464	731	543
With related children under 18 years	671	45	95	79	240	253	394	318
With related children under 5 years	473	11	33	114	114	122	85	114
Female householder, no husband present	29	14	9	12	56	25	66	71
Householder worked in 1989	24	14	9	12	46	16	52	57
With related children under 18 years	29	14	—	—	35	16	58	64
With related children under 5 years	—	7	—	—	14	8	22	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	60	35	45	119	235	293	342
Nonfamily householder	—	60	35	29	94	166	208	285
65 years and over	—	12	23	5	25	31	12	141
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 990	374	747	541	1 955	2 077	3 153	2 726
Persons under 18 years	1 310	112	183	138	494	499	951	760
Related children under 18 years	1 310	112	183	138	486	499	944	760
Related children 5 to 17 years	694	—	183	100	328	315	786	575
Persons 65 years and over	4	25	51	10	192	157	128	459
Persons 75 years and over	—	5	16	5	90	37	15	211
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	75	—	10	7	46	15	37	62
Percent below poverty level	8.9	—	4.2	4.3	7.3	2.4	4.1	7.9
Householder worked in 1989	70	—	10	7	32	—	16	41
With related children under 18 years	69	—	—	7	41	—	30	43
With related children under 5 years	64	—	—	7	33	—	30	23
Married-couple families	70	—	10	—	29	15	15	33
Householder worked in 1989	70	—	10	—	15	—	8	24
With related children under 18 years	64	—	—	—	24	—	8	22
With related children under 5 years	64	—	—	—	24	—	8	15
Female householder, no husband present	5	—	—	—	9	—	22	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	9	—	8	11
With related children under 18 years	5	—	—	—	9	—	22	19
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	22	8
Unrelated individuals	—	14	—	10	35	52	68	71
Nonfamily householder	—	14	—	—	18	23	22	62
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	42
Persons	288	14	19	22	183	81	211	282
Percent below poverty level	9.6	3.7	2.5	4.1	9.4	3.9	6.7	10.3
Persons under 18 years	138	—	—	5	69	—	97	96
Related children under 18 years	138	—	—	5	61	—	90	96
Related children 5 to 17 years	40	—	—	—	18	—	44	60
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	5	14	14	58
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	38	14	19	10	43	30	109	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	713	51	19	48	307	115	300	528
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 773	56	50	97	599	265	583	1 123

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts /8NA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	66 165	66 165	44 812	2 539	2 233	6 939	4 999	2 941	3 098
Native	65 200	65 200	44 106	2 472	2 189	6 873	4 936	2 863	3 023
Foreign born	965	965	706	67	44	66	63	78	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	181	181	131	12	—	15	7	17	6
Persons 5 years and over	60 975	60 975	41 494	2 303	2 022	6 272	4 604	2 673	2 602
Speak a language other than English	3 036	3 036	2 311	312	193	266	130	170	118
Do not speak English "very well"	793	793	580	112	13	59	42	36	28
In linguistically isolated households	331	331	261	12	—	15	16	43	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	17 756	17 756	11 810	600	733	2 038	1 414	717	839
Preprimary school	1 248	1 248	840	20	43	145	108	58	99
Public school	767	767	454	12	38	127	77	41	56
Elementary or high school	11 662	11 662	7 602	420	534	1 372	1 066	408	478
Public school	11 214	11 214	7 269	403	523	1 335	1 031	387	462
College	4 846	4 846	3 368	160	156	521	240	251	262
Public college	4 344	4 344	3 050	119	132	456	202	222	205
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	42 152	42 152	29 427	1 528	1 275	4 071	3 097	1 906	1 179
Less than 9th grade	1 864	1 864	1 277	231	30	229	37	104	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 200	4 200	2 708	292	123	508	190	184	35
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12 271	12 271	8 467	540	547	1 297	1 133	500	307
Some college, no degree	11 368	11 368	7 838	282	290	1 210	867	478	495
Associate degree	3 196	3 196	2 163	70	124	382	317	132	94
Bachelor's degree	6 270	6 270	4 715	94	122	349	431	339	144
Graduate or professional degree	2 983	2 983	2 259	19	39	96	122	169	92
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6	85.6	86.5	65.8	88.0	81.9	92.7	84.9	96.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.0	22.0	23.7	7.4	12.6	10.9	17.9	26.7	20.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 344	1 344	1 267	1 244	1 490	1 503	1 266	1 141	1 585
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	60 975	60 975	41 494	2 303	2 022	6 272	4 604	2 673	2 602
Same house	28 649	28 649	19 936	1 039	1 081	2 434	2 521	1 179	1 31
Different house in United States	31 484	31 484	21 145	1 256	915	3 765	2 049	1 485	2 146
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 386	12 386	9 397	619	318	1 361	979	725	270
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 595	3 595	1 571	111	90	759	170	101	144
Different MSA/PMSA	9 051	9 051	5 835	228	213	932	429	416	1 143
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 452	6 452	4 342	298	294	713	471	243	589
Abroad	842	842	413	8	26	73	34	9	325
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	32 684	32 684	22 025	1 049	1 126	3 285	2 623	1 397	1 628
Car, truck, or van	30 209	30 209	20 569	1 016	1 057	3 071	2 465	1 184	1 477
Drive alone	26 480	26 480	18 243	808	955	2 667	2 223	1 046	1 123
Carpooled	3 729	3 729	2 326	208	102	404	242	138	354
Public transportation	116	116	92	—	—	22	28	—	—
Other means	1 233	1 233	773	30	35	117	32	147	124
Worked at home	1 126	1 126	591	3	34	75	98	66	27
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	13.9	12.8	14.3	14.3	15.0	14.4	10.0	10.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	31 699	31 699	21 454	1 011	1 073	3 164	2 534	1 391	1 532
Central city	23 391	23 391	17 622	801	846	2 111	2 109	1 078	245
Outside central city	8 308	8 308	3 832	210	227	1 053	425	313	1 287
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	985	985	571	38	53	121	89	6	96
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	50 293	50 293	34 602	1 913	1 547	4 952	3 653	2 300	2 092
In labor force	35 216	35 216	23 775	1 225	1 253	3 559	2 762	1 607	1 716
Employed	30 363	30 363	21 111	1 019	1 081	3 074	2 578	1 333	1 451
Unemployed	1 995	1 995	1 364	158	98	237	103	178	63
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	6.1	13.4	8.3	7.2	3.8	11.8	12.3
Females 16 years and over	25 507	25 507	18 023	927	820	2 494	1 916	1 234	743
Employed	14 483	14 483	10 293	466	585	1 439	1 194	720	309
Unemployed	875	875	590	45	38	117	85	79	55
With own children under 6 years	4 353	4 353	2 754	174	142	532	327	193	434
In labor force	2 802	2 802	1 834	102	125	373	239	137	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 759	4 759	3 163	126	213	488	415	190	126
In labor force	3 855	3 855	2 558	111	186	427	333	178	93
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 683	3 683	2 369	121	147	370	290	106	225
Not enrolled in school	856	856	459	25	31	137	25	28	157
Unemployed or not in labor force	292	292	183	14	18	34	—	18	20
Not high school graduate	321	321	225	20	31	67	10	23	7
Employed	131	131	88	6	13	52	10	10	—
Unemployed	87	87	62	14	13	8	—	7	—
Not in labor force	96	96	75	—	5	—	—	6	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	37 909	37 909	25 696	1 310	1 300	3 771	2 923	1 767	1 826
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	30 187	30 187	20 353	1 072	1 043	3 043	2 315	1 419	1 451
50 to 52 weeks	21 785	21 785	14 574	646	780	2 166	1 758	974	1 115
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	40 090	40 090	27 514	1 543	1 386	4 190	3 215	1 797	858
With a mobility or self-care limitation	944	944	661	84	34	196	19	68	—
With a mobility limitation	515	515	358	32	16	95	7	40	—
In labor force	106	106	72	8	—	19	—	5	—
With a self-care limitation	605	605	436	61	27	117	19	49	—
With a work disability	3 199	3 199	2 255	252	163	474	269	125	30
In labor force	1 419	1 419	1 023	86	83	208	112	55	13
Prevented from working	1 435	1 435	977	132	53	225	103	70	9
No work disability	36 891	36 891	25 259	1 291	1 223	3 716	2 946	1 672	828
In labor force	30 116	30 116	20 863	1 058	1 084	3 062	2 546	1 379	501
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 813	6 813	5 328	322	87	470	349	407	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 154	1 154	1 001	73	5	78	63	66	—
With a mobility limitation	884	884	739	55	5	78	28	59	—
With a self-care limitation	652	652	560	37	5	38	53	53	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 147	6 808	2 527	2 109	4 973	2 941	4 606	5 003	6 839	3 098
Native	5 081	6 718	2 460	2 071	4 910	2 863	4 540	4 939	6 773	3 023
Foreign born	66	90	67	38	63	78	66	64	66	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9	5	12	—	7	17	9	—	15	6
Persons 5 years and over	4 695	6 217	2 291	1 898	4 578	2 673	4 192	4 539	6 172	2 602
Speak a language other than English	243	249	312	181	130	170	231	176	266	118
Do not speak English "very well"	48	55	112	13	42	36	48	32	59	20
In linguistically isolated households	9	13	12	—	16	43	9	—	15	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 571	1 967	600	703	1 414	717	1 398	1 579	2 028	839
Preprimary school	61	207	20	43	108	58	54	182	145	99
Public school	41	142	12	38	77	41	34	125	127	56
Elementary or high school	1 107	1 220	420	522	1 066	408	977	985	1 362	478
Public school	1 051	1 131	403	517	1 031	387	921	915	1 325	462
College	403	540	160	138	240	251	367	412	521	262
Public college	382	497	119	114	202	222	346	400	456	205
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 050	4 244	1 516	1 175	3 071	1 906	2 721	3 014	3 993	1 179
Less than 9th grade	60	194	231	30	37	104	60	95	229	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	172	591	292	111	190	184	172	313	495	12
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	698	1 275	540	504	1 115	500	578	966	1 297	307
Some college, no degree	996	1 058	282	265	859	478	942	725	1 187	307
Associate degree	216	353	70	111	317	132	182	261	355	495
Bachelor's degree	626	526	82	122	431	339	560	453	334	144
Graduate or professional degree	282	247	19	32	122	169	227	201	96	92
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.4	81.5	65.5	88.0	92.6	84.9	91.5	86.5	81.9	96.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.8	18.2	6.7	13.1	18.0	26.7	28.9	21.7	10.8	20.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 319	1 404	1 244	1 554	1 268	1 141	1 305	1 339	1 504	1 585
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 695	6 217	2 291	1 898	4 578	2 673	4 192	4 539	6 172	2 602
Same house	1 913	2 821	1 039	1 007	2 521	1 179	1 607	1 756	2 364	1 31
Different house in United States	2 719	3 360	1 244	865	2 023	1 485	2 522	2 747	3 735	1 46
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 063	1 349	619	318	970	725	957	1 135	1 331	270
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	136	341	99	47	153	101	130	219	759	144
Different MSA/PMSA	873	1 125	228	206	429	416	833	902	932	1 143
Not in an MSA/PMSA	647	545	298	294	471	243	602	491	713	589
Abroad	63	36	8	26	34	9	63	36	73	325
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 515	3 625	1 037	1 065	2 605	1 397	2 268	2 707	3 210	1 628
Car, truck, or van	2 450	3 415	1 004	996	2 447	1 184	2 216	2 544	3 018	1 477
Drove alone	2 170	2 935	796	912	2 205	1 046	1 956	2 225	2 625	1 123
Carpooled	280	480	208	84	242	138	260	319	393	354
Public transportation	—	36	—	—	28	—	—	36	22	—
Other means	21	55	30	35	32	147	21	36	95	124
Worked at home	44	119	3	34	98	66	31	91	75	27
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	10.0	14.5	14.0	15.1	10.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 415	3 535	999	1 018	2 516	1 391	2 191	2 634	3 089	1 532
Central city	1 916	2 777	801	809	2 091	1 078	1 758	2 078	2 048	245
Outside central city	499	758	198	209	425	313	433	556	1 041	1 287
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	100	90	38	47	89	6	77	73	121	96
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 715	4 962	1 901	1 429	3 627	2 300	3 295	3 541	4 852	2 092
In labor force	2 686	3 810	1 213	1 179	2 744	1 607	2 417	2 812	3 484	1 716
Employed	2 408	3 385	1 007	1 020	2 560	1 333	2 161	2 492	2 999	1 451
Unemployed	111	176	158	85	103	178	89	105	237	63
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.9	13.6	7.7	3.9	11.8	4.0	4.0	7.3	12.3
Females 16 years and over	1 895	2 443	927	766	1 899	1 234	1 697	1 741	2 446	743
Employed	1 164	1 602	466	555	1 185	720	1 077	1 224	1 403	309
Unemployed	70	68	45	38	85	79	52	34	117	55
With own children under 6 years	351	489	174	142	327	193	315	361	532	434
In labor force	218	331	102	125	239	137	198	262	373	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	438	581	126	207	415	190	388	426	477	126
In labor force	327	485	111	180	333	178	303	351	416	93
Persons 16 to 19 years	335	325	121	141	290	106	265	243	348	225
Not enrolled in school	70	52	25	31	25	28	54	35	125	157
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	9	14	18	—	18	29	—	34	20
Not high school graduate	19	15	20	31	10	23	19	6	55	7
Employed	—	6	6	13	10	10	—	6	40	—
Unemployed	—	9	14	13	—	7	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	19	—	—	5	—	6	19	—	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 917	3 959	1 298	1 214	2 905	1 767	2 616	2 934	3 696	1 826
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 300	3 109	1 060	969	2 297	1 419	2 067	2 323	2 978	1 451
50 to 52 weeks	1 801	2 355	634	731	1 740	974	1 621	1 784	2 113	1 115
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 201	4 272	1 531	1 281	3 189	1 797	2 791	3 077	4 115	858
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	87	84	34	19	68	93	69	196	—
With a mobility limitation	39	52	32	16	7	40	39	42	95	—
In labor force	7	24	8	—	—	5	7	24	19	—
With a self-care limitation	69	54	61	27	19	49	69	36	117	—
With a work disability	169	310	252	163	269	125	153	216	459	30
In labor force	46	194	86	83	112	55	46	155	193	13
Prevented from working	110	76	132	53	103	70	94	30	225	9
Na work disability	3 032	3 962	1 279	1 118	2 920	1 672	2 638	2 861	3 656	828
In labor force	2 467	3 302	1 046	1 010	2 528	1 379	2 198	2 410	3 002	501
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	194	441	322	74	349	407	184	249	445	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	54	73	5	63	66	60	43	78	—
With a mobility limitation	60	46	55	5	28	59	60	35	78	—
With a self-care limitation	26	13	37	5	53	53	26	13	38	—

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	30 363	30 363	21 111	1 019	1 081	3 074	2 578	1 333	451
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	4 155	4 155	3 139	54	94	323	278	143	34
Professional specialty occupations-----	4 706	4 706	3 492	56	84	263	365	212	76
Technicians and related support occupations-----	1 049	1 049	745	24	31	99	68	44	30
Sales occupations-----	3 967	3 967	2 958	159	134	416	391	152	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	5 132	5 132	3 760	116	261	447	548	249	97
Private household occupations-----	144	144	87	—	—	6	6	—	—
Protective service occupations-----	567	567	406	7	31	55	40	16	27
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	3 620	3 620	2 315	246	190	555	259	230	94
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	607	607	150	54	17	36	11	9	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	2 871	2 871	1 770	140	107	380	297	101	32
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	726	726	478	67	29	115	45	21	—
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	1 782	1 782	1 092	38	71	252	168	95	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	1 037	1 037	719	58	32	127	102	61	7
INCOME IN 1989									
Households-----	26 010	26 010	18 418	1 066	704	2 634	1 793	1 326	705
Less than \$5,000-----	1 107	1 107	841	90	21	92	50	63	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	2 249	2 249	1 575	192	38	404	56	139	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	2 553	2 553	1 719	173	71	292	74	174	119
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	5 447	5 447	3 622	277	103	729	304	348	295
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	4 514	4 514	3 447	174	160	338	484	255	134
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 119	5 119	3 694	102	162	476	491	188	85
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	3 584	3 584	2 516	51	138	228	295	96	48
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	948	948	683	7	6	67	29	35	13
\$100,000 or more-----	489	489	321	—	5	8	10	28	—
Median (dollars)-----	28 325	28 325	28 864	17 053	31 806	21 872	33 776	23 045	22 104
Mean (dollars)-----	33 707	33 707	33 650	20 956	33 673	26 898	35 572	27 914	26 465
Families-----	18 358	18 358	12 447	682	579	1 868	1 417	751	705
Median income (dollars)-----	33 511	33 511	34 553	20 000	34 476	23 360	35 417	25 164	22 104
Per capita income (dollars)-----	13 396	13 396	13 873	8 674	10 671	10 152	12 624	12 785	8 139
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households-----	26 010	26 010	18 418	1 066	704	2 634	1 793	1 326	705
With earnings-----	21 693	21 693	15 038	827	647	2 234	1 605	1 107	696
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	32 420	32 420	32 190	20 844	31 407	26 486	33 116	25 414	25 924
With Social Security income-----	5 887	5 887	4 546	295	83	476	359	349	4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 307	8 307	8 370	6 921	6 257	8 353	8 167	7 051	13 000
With public assistance income-----	1 149	1 149	811	160	39	227	61	71	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 640	3 640	4 194	3 941	4 259	1 972	2 984	3 291	200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)-----	38 450	38 450	39 175	22 880	35 549	28 928	37 884	31 984	26 465
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	36 413	36 413	36 975	20 930	33 094	26 603	37 062	28 362	26 598
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	41 468	41 468	42 304	25 070	38 460	33 702	41 234	36 035	26 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	41 029	41 029	41 935	23 012	36 890	33 346	40 857	35 788	26 861
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	20 131	20 131	20 914	12 580	19 437	15 104	21 349	22 166	1 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	15 492	15 492	15 584	12 915	13 028	13 295	16 398	17 764	1 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families-----	18 358	18 358	12 447	682	579	1 868	1 417	751	705
Householder worked in 1989-----	15 164	15 164	10 133	531	525	1 548	1 203	590	691
With related children under 18 years-----	9 705	9 705	6 369	383	331	1 114	809	386	588
With related children under 5 years-----	4 149	4 149	2 641	181	117	574	328	176	393
Married-couple families-----	15 416	15 416	10 389	513	493	1 380	1 167	534	688
Householder worked in 1989-----	12 771	12 771	8 489	402	450	1 120	1 021	429	679
With related children under 18 years-----	7 620	7 620	4 972	251	280	709	673	236	571
With related children under 5 years-----	3 392	3 392	2 182	132	97	367	297	103	387
Female householder, no husband present-----	2 265	2 265	1 630	112	75	382	226	182	5
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 797	1 797	1 255	80	64	339	158	135	—
With related children under 18 years-----	1 609	1 609	1 094	92	40	325	129	126	5
With related children under 5 years-----	620	620	395	33	16	155	31	73	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	9 539	9 539	7 282	516	191	1 098	534	735	—
Nonfamily householder-----	7 652	7 652	5 971	384	125	766	376	575	—
65 years and over-----	2 443	2 443	2 040	143	37	136	86	146	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	64 787	64 787	44 200	2 529	2 225	6 843	4 972	2 905	2 465
Persons under 18 years-----	17 426	17 426	11 238	669	775	2 111	1 523	655	1 060
Related children under 18 years-----	17 378	17 378	11 197	654	770	2 111	1 523	644	1 060
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	12 212	12 212	7 897	418	567	1 446	1 128	380	564
Persons 65 years and over-----	6 813	6 813	5 328	322	87	470	349	407	4
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families-----	1 331	1 331	870	137	50	255	64	67	50
Percent below poverty level-----	7.3	7.3	7.0	20.1	8.6	13.7	4.5	8.9	7.1
Householder worked in 1989-----	830	830	506	92	34	177	15	25	45
With related children under 18 years-----	1 072	1 072	714	112	50	199	53	67	44
With related children under 5 years-----	653	653	395	57	26	130	24	41	39
Married-couple families-----	619	619	385	86	24	106	11	12	45
Householder worked in 1989-----	389	389	209	55	19	82	—	6	45
With related children under 18 years-----	419	419	258	66	24	72	—	12	39
With related children under 5 years-----	262	262	138	30	10	42	—	6	39
Female householder, no husband present-----	603	603	432	43	26	117	53	43	5
Householder worked in 1989-----	360	360	258	29	15	74	15	16	—
With related children under 18 years-----	567	567	408	38	26	106	53	43	5
With related children under 5 years-----	339	339	233	19	16	67	24	35	—
Unrelated individuals-----	1 886	1 886	1 314	161	25	324	91	122	—
Nonfamily householder-----	1 133	1 133	804	105	—	184	27	56	—
65 years and over-----	402	402	310	37	—	36	19	15	—
Persons-----	6 040	6 040	3 976	598	243	1 095	258	327	199
Percent below poverty level-----	9.3	9.3	9.0	23.6	10.9	16.0	5.2	11.3	8.1
Persons under 18 years-----	2 066	2 066	1 352	215	148	359	95	121	106
Related children under 18 years-----	2 024	2 024	1 317	200	143	359	95	110	106
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 169	1 169	800	123	100	216	66	49	34
Persons 65 years and over-----	584	584	433	46	—	60	19	15	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	2 338	2 338	1 747	187	162	272	149	202	30
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	9 013	9 013	5 500	918	307	1 638	302	478	579

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Can.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 408	3 385	1 007	1 020	2 560	1 333	2 161	2 492	2 999	451
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	424	512	54	94	278	143	394	410	308	34
Professional specialty occupations	461	394	56	84	365	212	427	331	263	76
Technicians and related support occupations	113	65	24	31	68	44	113	50	99	30
Sales occupations	325	446	159	121	391	152	314	336	395	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	387	576	116	237	548	249	354	438	432	97
Private household occupations	9	39	—	—	6	—	9	31	6	—
Protective service occupations	49	51	7	31	40	16	36	34	43	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	160	423	246	184	259	230	154	315	555	94
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	12	42	17	11	9	—	6	36	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	223	423	140	89	297	101	144	228	380	32
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	105	67	29	45	21	42	66	115	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	159	239	38	71	150	95	131	169	252	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	100	58	32	102	61	43	78	115	7
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 823	2 526	1 054	653	1 776	1 326	1 633	1 826	2 594	705
Less than \$5,000	70	84	90	21	42	63	70	58	92	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	174	181	192	38	56	139	167	125	404	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	198	173	64	74	174	69	102	292	119
\$15,000 to \$24,999	345	469	265	103	304	348	283	318	716	295
\$25,000 to \$34,999	326	496	174	135	484	255	319	386	338	134
\$35,000 to \$49,999	377	637	102	143	482	188	322	535	449	85
\$50,000 to \$74,999	331	374	51	138	295	96	284	257	228	48
\$75,000 to \$99,999	89	78	7	6	29	35	84	36	67	13
\$100,000 or more	42	9	—	—	10	28	35	9	8	—
Median (dollars)	33 322	31 711	16 895	31 771	33 767	23 045	32 882	32 791	21 652	22 104
Mean (dollars)	37 988	33 408	20 983	33 806	35 707	27 914	37 364	33 850	26 781	26 465
Families	1 447	2 006	682	535	1 408	751	1 286	1 400	1 828	705
Median income (dollars)	36 801	34 500	20 000	34 635	35 327	25 164	35 784	35 470	22 875	22 104
Per capita income (dollars)	13 433	12 359	8 627	10 532	12 617	12 785	13 222	12 307	10 103	8 139
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 823	2 526	1 054	653	1 776	1 326	1 633	1 826	2 594	705
With earnings	1 630	2 282	815	596	1 596	1 107	1 474	1 668	2 207	696
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 418	31 974	20 975	32 235	33 134	25 414	36 134	32 667	26 332	25 924
With Social Security income	219	370	295	70	351	349	195	245	463	4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 347	7 297	6 921	6 336	8 259	7 051	8 704	6 288	8 291	13 000
With public assistance income	79	68	160	39	61	71	65	43	227	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 518	4 291	3 941	4 259	2 984	3 291	3 544	4 729	1 972	200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 494	35 864	22 880	35 562	37 890	31 984	40 896	36 287	28 806	26 465
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 029	36 163	20 930	33 094	37 062	28 362	35 842	36 459	26 472	26 598
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 222	38 100	25 070	38 619	41 267	36 035	44 795	38 679	33 678	26 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 536	40 154	23 012	36 890	40 857	35 788	41 701	40 465	33 266	26 861
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 760	20 827	12 580	18 687	21 349	22 166	18 999	19 515	15 104	1 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 853	15 517	12 915	13 028	16 398	17 764	12 853	15 183	13 295	1 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 447	2 006	682	535	1 408	751	1 286	1 400	1 828	705
Householder worked in 1989	1 283	1 704	531	495	1 194	590	1 144	1 222	1 521	691
With related children under 18 years	833	1 141	383	331	809	386	747	867	1 102	588
With related children under 5 years	335	445	181	117	328	176	295	326	574	393
Married-couple families	1 197	1 708	513	455	1 158	534	1 055	1 175	1 340	688
Householder worked in 1989	1 070	1 454	402	426	1 012	429	950	1 026	1 093	679
With related children under 18 years	636	938	251	280	673	236	557	707	697	571
With related children under 5 years	266	399	132	97	297	103	233	294	367	387
Female householder, no husband present	171	216	112	69	226	182	159	160	382	5
Householder worked in 1989	141	177	80	58	158	135	129	131	339	—
With related children under 18 years	131	156	92	40	129	126	131	121	325	5
With related children under 5 years	46	46	33	16	31	73	46	32	155	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	461	704	504	184	526	735	416	593	1 098	—
Nonfamily householder	376	520	372	118	368	575	347	426	766	—
65 years and over	68	131	143	37	86	146	63	106	136	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 994	6 782	2 517	2 101	4 946	2 905	4 453	4 987	6 743	2 465
Persons under 18 years	1 576	2 000	669	769	1 523	655	1 438	1 584	2 101	1 060
Related children under 18 years	1 570	2 000	654	764	1 523	644	1 432	1 584	2 101	1 060
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 118	1 409	418	561	1 128	380	1 018	1 120	1 436	564
Persons 65 years and over	194	441	322	74	349	407	184	249	445	4
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	154	125	137	50	64	67	147	79	255	50
Percent below poverty level	10.6	6.2	20.1	9.3	4.5	8.9	11.4	5.6	13.9	7.1
Householder worked in 1989	116	85	92	34	15	25	109	53	177	45
With related children under 18 years	150	120	112	50	53	67	97	79	199	44
With related children under 5 years	104	68	57	26	41	17	35	130	39	35
Married-couple families	58	52	86	24	24	11	58	23	106	49
Householder worked in 1989	47	26	55	19	—	—	47	11	82	45
With related children under 18 years	54	47	66	24	—	—	54	23	72	39
With related children under 5 years	42	35	30	10	—	—	42	11	42	39
Female householder, no husband present	80	65	43	26	53	43	80	56	117	5
Householder worked in 1989	53	51	29	15	15	16	53	42	74	—
With related children under 18 years	80	65	38	26	53	43	80	56	106	5
With related children under 5 years	46	33	19	16	24	35	46	28	67	—
Unrelated individuals	69	115	161	25	83	122	59	88	324	—
Nonfamily householder	24	74	105	—	19	56	24	56	184	—
65 years and over	—	27	37	—	19	—	—	27	36	—
Persons	559	498	598	231	250	327	537	345	1 095	199
Percent below poverty level	11.2	7.3	23.8	11.0	5.1	11.3	12.1	6.9	16.2	8.1
Persons under 18 years	271	200	215	142	95	121	266	153	359	106
Related children under 18 years	271	200	200	137	95	110	266	153	359	106
Related children 5 to 17 years	126	125	123	94	66	49	126	116	216	34
Persons 65 years and over	9	32	46	—	19	15	9	27	60	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	215	205	187	162	149	202	205	170	272	30
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	629	715	918	295	294	478	581	465	1 638	579

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Loromie County	Remainder of Loromie County
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 11	Tract 11 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons -----	2 179	2 179	1 601	468	468
Native -----	2 117	2 117	1 569	438	438
Foreign born -----	62	62	32	30	30
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 952	1 952	1 481	382	382
Speak a language other than English -----	121	121	95	22	22
Do not speak English "very well" -----	44	44	26	14	14
In linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school -----	741	741	557	141	141
Preprimary school -----	40	40	31	9	9
Public school -----	31	31	31	-	-
Elementory or high school -----	505	505	406	64	64
Public school -----	446	446	358	59	59
College -----	196	196	120	68	68
Public college -----	177	177	110	59	59
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years ond over -----	1 074	1 074	880	158	158
Less than 9th grade -----	75	75	75	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	108	108	90	9	9
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	326	326	274	52	52
Some college, no degree -----	413	413	308	87	87
Associate degree -----	88	88	69	10	10
Bachelor's degree -----	54	54	54	-	-
Graduate or professional degree -----	10	10	10	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	83.0	83.0	81.3	94.3	94.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	6.0	6.0	7.3	-	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 293	1 293	1 242	1 278	1 278
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 952	1 952	1 481	382	382
Some house -----	703	703	676	10	10
Different house in United Stotes -----	1 169	1 169	763	334	334
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	472	472	378	67	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	62	62	43	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA -----	443	443	246	171	171
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	192	192	96	96	96
Abroad -----	80	80	42	38	38
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and aver -----	1 060	1 060	752	271	271
Car, truck, or van -----	968	968	678	253	253
Drove alone -----	682	682	493	161	161
Carpooled -----	286	286	185	92	92
Public transportation -----	26	26	18	8	8
Other means -----	58	58	48	10	10
Worked at home -----	8	8	8	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	13.3	13.3	14.1	11.3	11.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	998	998	706	255	255
Central city -----	501	501	466	17	17
Outside central city -----	497	497	240	238	238
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	62	62	46	16	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 489	1 489	1 111	317	317
In labor force -----	1 142	1 142	812	293	293
Employed -----	667	667	589	41	41
Unemployed -----	77	77	55	22	22
Percent of civilian labor force -----	10.3	10.3	8.5	34.9	34.9
Females 16 years and aver -----	636	636	503	115	115
Employed -----	363	363	321	33	33
Unemployed -----	39	39	22	17	17
With own children under 6 years -----	187	187	121	57	57
In labor force -----	133	133	100	33	33
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	147	147	114	33	33
In labor force -----	120	120	87	33	33
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	163	163	111	37	37
Not enrolled in school -----	51	51	32	19	19
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not high school graduate -----	11	11	11	-	-
Employed -----	11	11	11	-	-
Unemployed -----	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force -----	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 203	1 203	845	317	317
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	963	963	668	254	254
50 to 52 weeks -----	698	698	500	170	170
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	999	999	851	87	87
With a mobility or self-core limitation -----	60	60	60	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	16	16	16	-	-
In labor force -----	7	7	7	-	-
With a self-core limitation -----	51	51	51	-	-
With a work disability -----	122	122	122	-	-
In labor force -----	35	35	35	-	-
Prevented from working -----	55	55	55	-	-
No work disability -----	877	877	729	87	87
In labor force -----	699	699	599	63	63
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	72	72	72	-	-
With a mobility or self-core limitation -----	12	12	12	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-core limitation -----	12	12	12	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Laramie County	Remainder of Laramie County
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 11	Tract 11 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	667	667	589	41	41
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	39	39	39	—	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	58	58	50	8	8
Technicians and related support occupations -----	31	31	22	—	—
Sales occupations -----	73	73	63	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	128	128	111	17	17
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	19	19	19	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	219	219	202	8	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	16	16	8	8	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	12	12	12	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	48	48	39	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	24	24	24	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	724	724	596	110	110
Less than \$5,000 -----	92	92	92	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	88	88	71	17	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	108	108	84	24	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	216	216	147	51	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	25	25	16	9	9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	161	161	152	9	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	19	19	19	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10	10	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	5	5	5	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	17 176	17 176	16 635	18 529	18 529
Mean (dollars) -----	22 546	22 546	23 347	18 154	18 154
Families -----	525	525	406	110	110
Median income (dollars) -----	20 306	20 306	21 058	18 529	18 529
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 748	8 748	9 628	6 837	6 837
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	724	724	596	110	110
With earnings -----	614	614	486	110	110
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	23 216	23 216	24 458	17 795	17 795
With Social Security income -----	90	90	90	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	4 865	4 865	4 865	—	—
With public assistance income -----	98	98	98	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 056	4 056	4 056	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	23 821	23 821	25 342	18 154	18 154
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	23 458	23 458	25 494	18 154	18 154
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	29 286	29 286	33 510	18 396	18 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 498	29 498	37 190	18 396	18 396
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 112	16 112	15 900	17 287	17 287
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 317	16 317	16 135	17 287	17 287
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families -----	525	525	406	110	110
Householder worked in 1989 -----	421	421	302	110	110
With related children under 18 years -----	413	413	294	110	110
With related children under 5 years -----	161	161	74	78	78
Married-couple families -----	327	327	232	86	86
Householder worked in 1989 -----	283	283	188	86	86
With related children under 18 years -----	225	225	130	86	86
With related children under 5 years -----	111	111	24	78	78
Female householder, no husband present -----	157	157	133	24	24
Householder worked in 1989 -----	109	109	85	24	24
With related children under 18 years -----	152	152	128	24	24
With related children under 5 years -----	50	50	50	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	318	318	290	—	—
Nonfamily householder -----	199	199	190	—	—
65 years and over -----	35	35	35	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 015	2 015	1 581	332	332
Persons under 18 years -----	762	762	550	156	156
Related children under 18 years -----	754	754	542	156	156
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	527	527	422	70	70
Persons 65 years and over -----	72	72	72	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	125	125	100	25	25
Percent below poverty level -----	23.8	23.8	24.6	22.7	22.7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	65	65	40	25	25
With related children under 18 years -----	112	112	87	25	25
With related children under 5 years -----	46	46	21	25	25
Married-couple families -----	33	33	8	25	25
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25	25	—	25	25
With related children under 18 years -----	25	25	—	25	25
With related children under 5 years -----	25	25	—	25	25
Female householder, no husband present -----	62	62	62	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	22	22	22	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	57	57	57	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	21	21	21	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	52	52	43	—	—
Nonfamily householder -----	30	30	21	—	—
65 years and over -----	5	5	5	—	—
Persons -----	427	427	331	81	81
Percent below poverty level -----	21.2	21.2	20.9	24.4	24.4
Persons under 18 years -----	193	193	155	32	32
Related children under 18 years -----	193	193	155	32	32
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	120	120	108	6	6
Persons 65 years and over -----	5	5	5	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	234	234	225	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	586	586	451	120	120

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	772	772	449
Native -----	743	743	435
Foreign born -----	29	29	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over -----	698	698	416
Speak a language other than English -----	55	55	26
Do not speak English "very well" -----	-	-	-
In linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	212	212	99
Preprimary school -----	14	14	-
Public school -----	7	7	-
Elementary or high school -----	159	159	92
Public school -----	144	144	92
College -----	39	39	7
Public college -----	39	39	7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	420	420	251
Less than 9th grade -----	22	22	22
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	102	102	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	86	86	65
Some college, no degree -----	112	112	60
Associate degree -----	78	78	47
Bachelor's degree -----	10	10	10
Graduate or professional degree -----	10	10	-
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	70.5	70.5	72.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	4.8	4.8	4.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	2 347	2 347	2 889
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	698	698	416
Some house -----	304	304	184
Different house in United States -----	394	394	232
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	123	123	108
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	53	53	30
Different MSA/PMSA -----	140	140	82
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	78	78	12
Abroad -----	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	318	318	173
Car, truck, or van -----	289	289	162
Drove alone -----	230	230	140
Carpooled -----	59	59	22
Public transportation -----	-	-	-
Other means -----	24	24	6
Worked at home -----	5	5	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	11.9	11.9	9.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	297	297	167
Central city -----	217	217	155
Outside central city -----	80	80	12
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	21	21	6
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	504	504	288
In labor force -----	368	368	201
Employed -----	293	293	167
Unemployed -----	50	50	28
Percent of civilian labor force -----	14.6	14.6	14.4
Females 16 years and over -----	223	223	131
Employed -----	124	124	63
Unemployed -----	8	8	-
With own children under 6 years -----	47	47	27
In labor force -----	11	11	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	60	60	32
In labor force -----	53	53	25
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	43	43	19
Not enrolled in school -----	21	21	12
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	15	15	6
Not high school graduate -----	6	6	6
Employed -----	6	6	6
Unemployed -----	-	-	-
Not in labor force -----	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	414	414	225
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	363	363	191
50 to 52 weeks -----	226	226	131
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	440	440	253
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	25	25	17
With a mobility limitation -----	20	20	12
In labor force -----	6	6	6
With a self-care limitation -----	5	5	5
With a work disability -----	53	53	45
In labor force -----	17	17	17
Prevented from working -----	20	20	12
No work disability -----	387	387	208
In labor force -----	311	311	163
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	39	39	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	-	-	-

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	293	293	167
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	20	20
Professional specialty occupations	14	14	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	57	57	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	49	49	38
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	49	49	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	45	31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	26	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	33	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	294	294	192
Less than \$5,000	27	27	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	38	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	38	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	56	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	46	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	34	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48	48	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	7
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 643	21 643	21 250
Mean (dollars)	27 427	27 427	27 940
Families	240	240	141
Median income (dollars)	25 625	25 625	30 547
Per capita income (dollars)	9 342	9 342	9 835
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	294	294	192
With earnings	266	266	167
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 455	26 455	29 422
With Social Security income	52	52	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 957	3 957	2 099
With public assistance income	27	27	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 760	2 760	4 593
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 460	29 460	32 806
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 849	24 849	24 633
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 189	33 189	41 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 746	30 746	36 902
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 302	15 302	9 737
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 314	9 314	9 737
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	240	240	141
Householder worked in 1989	211	211	130
With related children under 18 years	145	145	87
With related children under 5 years	56	56	38
Married-couple families	185	185	97
Householder worked in 1989	163	163	91
With related children under 18 years	99	99	43
With related children under 5 years	36	36	18
Female householder, no husband present	48	48	37
Householder worked in 1989	41	41	32
With related children under 18 years	39	39	37
With related children under 5 years	20	20	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	76	76	57
Nonfamily householder	54	54	51
65 years and over	29	29	29
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	765	765	449
Persons under 18 years	276	276	161
Related children under 18 years	268	268	161
Related children 5 to 17 years	194	194	128
Persons 65 years and over	39	39	29
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	71	71	36
Percent below poverty level	29.6	29.6	25.5
Householder worked in 1989	43	43	25
With related children under 18 years	50	50	30
With related children under 5 years	38	38	20
Married-couple families	44	44	11
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	5
With related children under 18 years	23	23	5
With related children under 5 years	18	18	—
Female householder, no husband present	27	27	25
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	20
With related children under 18 years	27	27	25
With related children under 5 years	20	20	20
Unrelated individuals	33	33	25
Nonfamily householder	19	19	19
65 years and over	19	19	19
Persons	280	280	164
Percent below poverty level	36.6	36.6	36.5
Persons under 18 years	119	119	68
Related children under 18 years	111	111	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	70	47
Persons 65 years and over	19	19	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	97	97	68
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	306	306	173

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	844	844	616
Native	512	512	376
Foreign born	332	332	240
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	8	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	782	782	576
Speak a language other than English	254	254	171
Do not speak English "very well"	98	98	68
In linguistically isolated households	8	8	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	347	347	253
Preprimary school	-	-	-
Public school	-	-	-
Elementary or high school	271	271	198
Public school	271	271	198
College	76	76	55
Public college	67	67	46
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	423	423	290
Less than 9th grade	33	33	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	76	76	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152	152	94
Some college, no degree	42	42	21
Associate degree	28	28	23
Bachelor's degree	66	66	36
Graduate or professional degree	26	26	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	74.2	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	21.7	21.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 296	1 296	1 069
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	782	782	576
Same house	174	174	140
Different house in United States	491	491	380
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	242	242	212
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	36	36	25
Different MSA/PMSA	138	138	68
Not in on MSA/PMSA	75	75	75
Abroad	117	117	56
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	335	335	250
Car, truck, or van	326	326	241
Drove alone	299	299	214
Carpooled	27	27	27
Public transportation	9	9	9
Other means	-	-	-
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.6	11.6	12.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	335	335	250
Central city	224	224	175
Outside central city	111	111	75
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	-	-	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	585	585	438
In labor force	365	365	269
Employed	331	331	246
Unemployed	22	22	11
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	4.3
Females 16 years and over	398	398	297
Employed	217	217	154
Unemployed	22	22	11
With own children under 6 years	52	52	19
In labor force	36	36	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	160	160	130
In labor force	108	108	78
Persons 16 to 19 years	93	93	79
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	430	430	329
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	286	286	218
50 to 52 weeks	203	203	144
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	532	532	409
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	32	32
With a mobility limitation	17	17	17
In labor force	9	9	9
With a self-care limitation	23	23	23
With a work disability	22	22	22
In labor force	17	17	17
Prevented from working	5	5	5
No work disability	510	510	387
In labor force	332	332	236
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17	17	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	331	331	246
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	25	25	25
Professional specialty occupations.....	29	29	29
Technicians and related support occupations.....	—	—	—
Sales occupations.....	33	33	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	34	34	25
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	8	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	114	114	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	29	29	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	37	37	28
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	4	4	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	18	18	9
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	173	173	165
Less than \$5,000.....	9	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	29	29	29
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	24	24	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	54	54	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	31	31	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	26	26	26
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	20 859	20 859	21 484
Mean (dollars).....	26 052	26 052	26 491
Families.....	135	135	127
Median income (dollars).....	18 750	18 750	20 125
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 894	7 894	7 962
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	173	173	165
With earnings.....	156	156	148
Mean earnings (dollars).....	26 772	26 772	27 300
With Social Security income.....	24	24	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 286	5 286	5 286
With public assistance income.....	21	21	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 983	2 983	2 983
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	27 058	27 058	27 692
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 021	24 021	24 606
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 510	35 510	37 824
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 197	34 197	38 366
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	17 399	17 399	17 399
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 399	17 399	17 399
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	135	135	127
Householder worked in 1989.....	118	118	110
With related children under 18 years.....	104	104	96
With related children under 5 years.....	28	28	20
Married-couple families.....	72	72	64
Householder worked in 1989.....	72	72	64
With related children under 18 years.....	41	41	33
With related children under 5 years.....	18	18	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	63	63	63
Householder worked in 1989.....	46	46	46
With related children under 18 years.....	63	63	63
With related children under 5 years.....	10	10	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	69	69	69
Nonfamily householder.....	38	38	38
65 years and over.....	4	4	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	820	820	616
Persons under 18 years.....	319	319	224
Related children under 18 years.....	319	319	224
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	257	257	184
Persons 65 years and over.....	17	17	17
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	26	26	26
Percent below poverty level.....	19.3	19.3	20.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years.....	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—
Married-couple families.....	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	26	26	26
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years.....	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	13	13	13
Nonfamily householder.....	4	4	4
65 years and over.....	—	—	—
Persons.....	88	88	88
Percent below poverty level.....	10.7	10.7	14.3
Persons under 18 years.....	39	39	39
Related children under 18 years.....	39	39	39
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	39	39	39
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	45	45	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	158	158	116

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	7 149	7 149	5 804	1 630	780	716	542	475	
Native	6 612	6 612	5 421	1 516	732	680	522	448	
Foreign born	537	537	383	114	48	36	20	27	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	236	236	190	79	—	15	10	29	
Persons 5 years and over	6 357	6 357	5 171	1 460	688	627	472	451	
Speak a language other than English	2 706	2 706	2 151	678	282	297	158	217	
Do not speak English "very well"	918	918	730	281	76	64	53	93	
In linguistically isolated households	458	458	367	127	—	31	20	59	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 342	2 342	1 909	501	294	245	225	143	
Preprimary school	67	67	46	5	14	18	—	—	
Public school	55	55	34	5	14	18	—	—	
Elementary or high school	1 684	1 684	1 355	397	234	205	157	68	
Public school	1 646	1 646	1 329	386	222	205	157	68	
College	591	591	508	99	46	22	68	75	
Public college	524	524	441	93	39	22	68	75	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 714	3 714	3 071	852	382	337	234	298	
Less than 9th grade	703	703	582	248	30	77	21	82	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	868	868	736	279	90	65	52	70	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	970	970	832	189	169	87	48	69	
Some college, no degree	750	750	568	99	74	72	96	44	
Associate degree	247	247	210	17	19	16	17	—	
Bachelor's degree	112	112	79	12	—	20	—	19	
Graduate or professional degree	64	64	64	8	—	—	—	14	
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.7	57.7	57.1	38.1	68.6	57.9	68.8	49.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.3	—	5.9	—	11.1	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 525	1 525	1 493	1 420	1 656	1 494	1 030	841	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	6 357	6 357	5 171	1 460	688	627	472	451	
Same house	3 055	3 055	2 592	733	422	251	265	304	
Different house in United States	3 167	3 167	2 527	714	266	365	207	147	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 985	1 985	1 798	585	217	137	172	103	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	176	176	101	25	19	35	14	—	
Different MSA/PMSA	574	574	361	61	9	86	12	37	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	432	432	267	43	21	107	9	7	
Abroad	135	135	52	13	—	11	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 985	2 985	2 428	610	344	236	183	205	
Car, truck, or van	2 852	2 852	2 325	594	339	236	174	205	
Drove alone	2 360	2 360	1 929	433	322	172	159	158	
Carpooled	492	492	396	161	17	64	15	47	
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other means	89	89	66	16	5	—	—	—	
Worked at home	44	44	37	—	—	—	9	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.0	12.8	14.0	12.6	15.4	18.2	10.9	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 917	2 917	2 369	585	339	236	183	205	
Central city	2 363	2 363	2 021	505	289	189	153	176	
Outside central city	554	554	348	80	50	47	30	29	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	68	68	59	25	5	—	—	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 812	4 812	3 941	1 106	483	439	330	379	
In labor force	3 401	3 401	2 768	715	402	285	242	219	
Employed	2 887	2 887	2 424	621	379	228	173	197	
Unemployed	341	341	290	94	23	40	59	14	
Percent of civilian labor force	10.6	10.6	10.7	13.1	5.7	14.9	25.4	6.6	
Females 16 years and over	2 428	2 428	2 019	552	251	218	189	187	
Employed	1 394	1 394	1 178	267	209	105	77	84	
Unemployed	105	105	100	30	—	5	49	7	
With own children under 6 years	563	563	424	109	50	68	39	7	
In labor force	373	373	318	63	46	20	32	8	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	524	524	440	131	108	53	40	21	
In labor force	387	387	318	100	91	45	33	7	
Persons 16 to 19 years	513	513	395	115	59	62	27	43	
Not enrolled in school	156	156	104	27	11	19	12	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	84	84	84	21	11	—	12	—	
Not high school graduate	91	91	72	13	11	19	12	—	
Employed	26	26	7	—	—	19	—	—	
Unemployed	13	13	13	3	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	52	52	52	10	11	—	12	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 635	3 635	2 937	777	415	344	266	238	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 864	2 864	2 364	598	339	255	182	225	
50 to 52 weeks	1 884	1 884	1 549	328	264	134	148	142	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 199	4 199	3 481	954	477	404	296	295	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	224	224	216	96	16	8	17	24	
With a mobility limitation	98	98	90	30	—	8	10	24	
In labor force	16	16	8	—	—	8	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	166	166	166	82	16	—	17	—	
With a work disability	325	325	268	80	24	40	36	31	
In labor force	113	113	90	21	5	8	13	7	
Prevented from working	174	174	154	59	14	18	10	24	
No work disability	3 874	3 874	3 213	874	453	364	260	264	
In labor force	3 071	3 071	2 598	684	397	249	219	204	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	400	400	373	152	6	11	24	76	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	82	82	31	—	—	—	39	
With a mobility limitation	55	55	55	11	—	—	—	39	
With a self-care limitation	40	40	40	26	—	—	—	7	

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	493	514	1 630	742	542	475	493	716
Native	450	489	1 516	701	522	448	450	680
Foreign born	43	25	114	41	20	27	43	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	24	10	79	—	10	29	24	15
Persons 5 years and over	436	438	1 460	650	472	451	436	627
Speak a language other than English	167	140	678	256	158	217	167	297
Do not speak English "very well"	65	65	281	56	53	93	65	64
In linguistically isolated households	57	29	127	—	20	59	57	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132	172	501	263	225	143	132	245
Preprimary school	10	—	5	14	—	—	10	18
Public school	5	—	5	14	—	—	5	18
Elementary or high school	76	123	397	209	157	68	76	205
Public school	76	114	386	209	157	68	76	205
College	46	49	99	40	68	75	46	22
Public college	46	49	93	33	68	75	46	22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	263	236	852	369	234	298	263	337
Less than 9th grade	75	—	248	30	21	82	75	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	72	56	279	83	52	70	72	65
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	65	42	189	169	48	69	65	87
Some college, no degree	33	80	99	74	96	44	33	72
Associate degree	18	47	17	13	17	—	18	16
Bachelor's degree	—	11	12	—	—	19	—	20
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	8	—	—	14	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.1	76.3	38.1	69.4	68.8	49.0	44.1	57.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	4.7	2.3	—	—	11.1	—	5.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 623	1 758	1 420	1 693	1 030	841	1 623	1 494
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	436	438	1 460	650	472	451	436	627
Same house	172	123	733	403	265	304	172	251
Different house in United States	257	298	714	247	207	147	257	365
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	187	212	585	217	172	103	187	137
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	43	25	—	14	—	—	35
Different MSA/PMSA	24	32	61	9	12	37	24	86
Not in an MSA/PMSA	46	11	43	21	9	7	46	107
Abroad	7	17	13	—	—	—	7	11
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	245	228	610	337	183	205	245	236
Car, truck, or van	225	228	594	332	174	205	225	236
Drove alone	185	195	433	315	159	158	185	172
Carpooled	40	33	161	17	15	47	40	64
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	10	—	16	5	—	—	10	—
Worked at home	10	—	—	—	9	—	10	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.9	10.9	14.0	12.5	18.2	10.9	9.9	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	245	213	585	332	183	205	245	236
Central city	202	182	505	282	153	176	202	189
Outside central city	43	31	80	50	30	29	43	47
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	15	25	5	—	—	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	342	294	1 106	470	330	379	342	439
In labor force	292	245	715	389	242	219	292	285
Employed	250	228	621	366	173	197	250	228
Unemployed	42	17	94	23	59	14	42	40
Percent of civilian labor force	14.4	6.9	13.1	5.9	25.4	6.6	14.4	14.9
Females 16 years and over	179	170	552	244	189	187	179	218
Employed	128	128	267	202	77	84	128	105
Unemployed	4	10	30	4	49	7	4	5
With own children under 6 years	52	64	109	50	39	8	52	68
In labor force	39	41	63	46	32	8	39	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	26	48	131	101	40	21	26	53
In labor force	26	39	100	84	33	7	26	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	18	29	115	59	27	43	18	62
Not enrolled in school	10	10	27	11	12	—	10	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	10	21	11	12	—	6	—
Not high school graduate	10	10	13	11	12	—	10	19
Employed	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	19
Unemployed	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	—	10	11	12	—	6	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	293	226	777	402	266	238	293	344
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	265	179	598	326	182	225	265	255
50 to 52 weeks	148	132	328	251	148	142	148	134
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	342	294	954	464	296	295	342	404
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3	18	96	16	17	24	3	8
With a mobility limitation	3	9	30	—	10	24	3	8
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	3	9	82	16	17	—	3	—
With a work disability	3	25	80	24	36	31	3	40
In labor force	—	16	21	5	13	7	—	8
Prevented from working	3	9	59	14	10	24	3	18
No work disability	339	269	874	440	260	264	339	364
In labor force	292	229	684	384	219	204	292	249
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	152	6	24	76	—	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	31	—	—	39	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	11	—	—	39	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	26	—	—	7	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 887	2 887	2 424	621	379	228	173	197	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	207	207	186	29	55	12	23	9	
Professional specialty occupations	179	179	155	44	—	8	10	14	
Technicians and related support occupations	78	78	69	8	5	6	7	22	
Sales occupations	304	304	277	52	68	17	8	11	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	388	388	340	51	81	8	27	19	
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	31	31	24	—	5	7	—	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	785	785	633	191	64	68	38	41	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	97	97	62	48	—	30	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	322	322	288	56	46	18	29	39	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	132	132	108	32	10	8	14	31	
Transportation and material moving occupations	174	174	154	47	19	—	17	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	190	190	128	63	26	46	—	11	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 245	2 245	1 859	567	218	210	135	153	
Less than \$5,000	297	297	266	112	17	22	23	9	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	241	241	202	83	25	21	—	23	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	187	187	135	48	8	16	11	16	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	473	473	355	135	25	87	20	14	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	436	436	362	97	25	48	46	40	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	354	354	305	50	56	16	14	37	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	242	242	227	42	62	—	21	14	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	23 716	23 716	24 491	17 687	35 978	18 203	27 250	26 648	
Mean (dollars)	25 400	25 400	25 845	20 272	34 188	19 386	28 373	26 740	
Families	1 785	1 785	1 457	411	198	184	125	114	
Median income (dollars)	25 830	25 830	26 438	21 050	34 688	17 328	30 875	27 273	
Per capita income (dollars)	8 350	8 350	8 571	7 036	8 938	5 729	7 768	10 397	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 245	2 245	1 859	567	218	210	135	153	
With earnings	1 929	1 929	1 558	456	207	195	112	112	
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 831	25 831	27 313	20 671	34 827	17 670	30 991	30 719	
With Social Security income	416	416	370	160	22	29	24	41	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 928	6 928	6 715	6 054	4 236	7 986	7 799	9 733	
With public assistance income	223	223	185	60	21	38	15	8	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 281	4 281	4 151	4 931	3 995	4 914	4 273	6 000	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	27 364	27 364	28 093	22 591	32 320	18 801	29 043	28 270	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 318	26 318	27 439	23 024	26 393	18 585	27 449	27 050	
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 281	32 281	32 950	28 053	37 826	24 843	38 216	23 347	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 342	34 342	35 825	30 962	32 521	25 833	45 307	26 000	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 192	12 192	13 212	5 509	9 135	7 421	13 821	45 124	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 245	8 245	8 425	5 289	9 135	7 421	4 156	29 000	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 785	1 785	1 457	411	198	184	125	114	
Householder worked in 1989	1 430	1 430	1 151	320	169	145	91	70	
With related children under 18 years	1 178	1 178	925	290	150	162	53	26	
With related children under 5 years	477	477	383	112	39	64	22	—	
Married-couple families	1 259	1 259	1 026	283	160	121	78	82	
Householder worked in 1989	1 061	1 061	856	229	142	103	78	44	
With related children under 18 years	758	758	591	167	112	99	30	13	
With related children under 5 years	283	283	239	69	39	28	7	—	
Female householder, no husband present	368	368	301	74	38	53	47	21	
Householder worked in 1989	231	231	185	57	27	32	13	15	
With related children under 18 years	316	316	249	69	38	53	23	13	
With related children under 5 years	153	153	110	22	—	36	15	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	703	703	589	240	34	65	23	39	
Nonfamily householder	460	460	402	156	20	26	10	39	
65 years and over	105	105	105	62	—	—	—	11	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 982	6 982	5 726	1 621	772	709	542	475	
Persons under 18 years	2 526	2 526	2 022	578	348	308	239	105	
Related children under 18 years	2 499	2 499	2 002	558	348	308	239	105	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 730	1 730	1 392	397	264	219	169	81	
Persons 65 years and over	400	400	373	152	6	11	24	76	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	339	339	264	89	42	54	23	9	
Percent below poverty level	19.0	19.0	18.1	21.7	21.2	29.3	18.4	7.9	
Householder worked in 1989	184	184	138	66	25	25	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	310	310	235	83	36	54	23	—	
With related children under 5 years	156	156	112	29	—	36	15	—	
Married-couple families	100	100	78	19	12	8	—	9	
Householder worked in 1989	57	57	43	13	6	—	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	71	71	49	13	6	8	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	47	47	31	7	—	8	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	217	217	174	58	30	36	23	—	
Householder worked in 1989	117	117	95	53	19	15	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	217	217	174	58	30	36	23	—	
With related children under 5 years	109	109	81	22	—	28	15	—	
Unrelated individuals	244	244	195	109	—	26	—	—	
Nonfamily householder	123	123	101	57	—	10	—	—	
65 years and over	33	33	33	20	—	—	—	—	
Persons	1 350	1 350	996	308	158	232	83	9	
Percent below poverty level	19.3	19.3	17.4	19.0	20.5	32.7	15.3	1.9	
Persons under 18 years	654	654	460	113	99	132	60	—	
Related children under 18 years	627	627	440	93	99	132	60	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	390	390	260	61	82	96	25	—	
Persons 65 years and over	53	53	53	20	6	—	—	9	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	796	796	589	167	52	179	83	9	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 839	1 839	1 379	483	225	285	83	42	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	250	228	621	366	173	197	250	228	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12	—	29	55	23	9	12	12	
Professional specialty occupations	11	11	44	—	10	14	11	8	
Technicians and related support occupations	5	—	8	5	7	22	5	6	
Sales occupations	41	25	52	68	8	11	41	17	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	57	51	74	27	19	26	8	
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	
Service occupations, except protective and household	70	50	191	64	38	41	70	68	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	30	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	59	56	46	29	39	29	18	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12	—	32	10	14	31	12	8	
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	16	47	13	17	—	35	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	10	63	26	—	11	9	46	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	193	138	567	205	135	153	193	210	
Less than \$5,000	16	23	112	17	23	9	16	22	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	14	—	83	12	—	23	14	21	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	—	48	8	11	16	14	16	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	28	135	25	20	14	73	87	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	43	23	97	25	46	40	43	48	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24	41	50	56	14	37	24	16	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	15	42	62	21	14	5	—	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	23 750	31 957	17 687	36 685	27 250	26 648	23 750	18 203	
Mean (dollars)	24 004	33 403	20 272	35 934	28 373	26 740	24 004	19 386	
Families	137	138	411	185	125	114	137	184	
Median income (dollars)	23 924	31 957	21 050	35 509	30 875	27 273	23 924	17 328	
Per capita income (dollars)	8 664	8 755	7 036	9 304	7 768	10 397	8 664	5 729	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	193	138	567	205	135	153	193	210	
With earnings	193	115	456	194	112	112	193	195	
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 872	33 887	20 671	36 715	30 991	30 719	22 872	17 670	
With Social Security income	10	8	160	22	24	41	10	29	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 910	12 000	6 054	4 236	7 799	9 733	3 910	7 986	
With public assistance income	10	23	60	21	15	8	10	38	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 808	2 110	4 931	3 995	4 273	6 000	2 808	4 914	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	25 730	33 403	22 591	34 124	29 043	28 270	25 730	18 801	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 779	32 954	23 024	28 337	27 449	27 050	27 779	18 585	
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 709	40 774	28 053	39 012	38 216	33 347	30 709	24 843	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 447	41 847	30 962	34 014	45 307	26 000	33 447	25 833	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 478	2 110	5 509	9 843	13 821	45 124	18 478	7 421	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 478	2 110	5 289	9 843	4 156	29 000	18 478	7 421	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	137	138	411	185	125	114	137	184	
Householder worked in 1989	137	107	320	156	91	70	137	145	
With related children under 18 years	94	118	290	137	53	26	94	162	
With related children under 5 years	51	55	112	39	22	—	51	64	
Married-couple families	77	108	283	154	78	82	77	121	
Householder worked in 1989	77	100	229	136	78	44	77	103	
With related children under 18 years	51	88	167	106	30	13	51	99	
With related children under 5 years	33	34	69	39	7	—	33	28	
Female householder, no husband present	23	23	74	31	47	21	23	53	
Householder worked in 1989	23	—	57	20	13	15	23	32	
With related children under 18 years	23	23	69	31	23	13	23	53	
With related children under 5 years	12	14	22	—	15	—	12	36	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	80	—	240	34	23	39	80	65	
Nonfamily householder	56	—	156	20	10	39	56	26	
65 years and over	—	—	62	—	—	11	—	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	479	504	1 621	734	542	475	479	709	
Persons under 18 years	137	219	578	323	239	105	137	308	
Related children under 18 years	137	219	558	323	239	105	137	308	
Related children 5 to 17 years	80	143	397	239	169	81	80	219	
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	152	6	24	76	—	11	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	11	34	89	29	23	9	11	54	
Percent below poverty level	8.0	24.6	21.7	15.7	18.4	7.9	8.0	29.3	
Householder worked in 1989	11	11	66	12	—	—	11	25	
With related children under 18 years	11	34	83	23	23	—	11	54	
With related children under 5 years	7	25	29	—	15	—	7	36	
Married-couple families	7	11	19	6	—	9	7	8	
Householder worked in 1989	7	11	13	—	—	—	7	—	
With related children under 18 years	7	11	13	—	—	—	7	8	
With related children under 5 years	7	11	7	—	—	—	7	8	
Female householder, no husband present	4	23	58	23	23	—	4	36	
Householder worked in 1989	4	—	53	12	—	—	4	15	
With related children under 18 years	4	23	58	23	23	—	4	36	
With related children under 5 years	—	14	22	—	15	—	—	28	
Unrelated individuals	16	—	109	—	—	—	16	26	
Nonfamily householder	9	—	57	—	—	—	9	10	
65 years and over	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons	57	139	308	120	83	9	57	232	
Percent below poverty level	11.9	27.6	19.0	16.3	15.3	1.9	11.9	32.7	
Persons under 18 years	17	97	113	74	60	—	17	132	
Related children under 18 years	17	97	93	74	60	—	17	132	
Related children 5 to 17 years	3	65	61	57	25	—	3	96	
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	20	6	—	9	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	33	77	167	52	83	9	33	179	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	110	166	483	187	83	42	110	285	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Loromie County				
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	62 408	62 408	41 675	1 833	1 859	6 625	4 712	5 132
Native	61 681	61 681	41 142	1 811	1 841	6 573	4 662	5 047
Foreign born	727	727	533	22	18	52	50	85
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	102	102	65	—	—	15	7	28
Persons 5 years and over	57 647	57 647	38 711	1 669	1 701	5 997	4 345	4 849
Speak a language other than English	1 722	1 722	1 219	52	46	131	49	200
Do not speak English "very well"	445	445	269	24	—	59	16	49
In linguistically isolated households	160	160	113	—	—	15	16	35
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	16 551	16 551	10 786	381	609	1 940	1 275	1 014
Preprimary school	1 208	1 208	814	20	34	134	108	60
Public school	739	739	440	12	29	116	77	—
Elementary or high school	10 764	10 764	6 845	223	442	1 296	964	605
Public school	10 348	10 348	6 538	217	437	1 259	929	571
College	4 579	4 579	3 127	138	133	510	203	349
Public college	4 115	4 115	2 847	103	116	445	165	332
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	40 210	40 210	27 776	1 184	1 083	3 920	2 968	3 852
Less than 9th grade	1 566	1 566	1 040	139	24	183	26	250
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 728	3 728	2 313	174	88	472	156	431
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 760	11 760	8 014	446	453	1 275	1 121	1 013
Some college, no degree	10 962	10 962	7 498	246	238	1 175	803	1 138
Associate degree	3 069	3 069	2 044	66	119	382	309	176
Bachelor's degree	6 189	6 189	4 655	94	122	337	431	581
Graduate or professional degree	2 936	2 936	2 212	19	39	96	122	263
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.8	86.8	87.9	73.6	89.7	83.3	93.9	82.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.7	22.7	24.7	9.5	14.9	11.0	18.6	21.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 331	1 331	1 249	1 171	1 383	1 502	1 282	1 189
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	57 647	57 647	38 711	1 669	1 701	5 997	4 345	4 849
Same house	26 973	26 973	18 465	715	855	2 345	2 356	2 461
Different house in United States	29 889	29 889	19 852	946	820	3 579	1 955	2 341
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 482	11 482	8 562	368	245	1 294	899	1 174
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 507	3 507	1 489	105	84	759	156	187
Different MSA/PMSA	8 735	8 735	5 597	201	213	920	429	610
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 165	6 165	4 204	272	278	606	471	370
Abroad	785	785	394	8	26	73	34	47
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	31 066	31 066	20 672	776	931	3 176	2 525	2 220
Car, truck, or van	28 646	28 646	19 264	751	867	2 962	2 367	2 059
Drove alone	25 201	25 201	17 153	608	778	2 600	2 132	1 904
Carpooled	3 445	3 445	2 111	143	89	362	235	155
Public transportation	116	116	92	—	—	22	28	—
Other means	1 199	1 199	739	22	30	117	32	104
Worked at home	1 105	1 105	577	3	34	75	98	57
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	13.9	12.9	14.6	15.0	15.1	14.2	11.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	30 120	30 120	20 133	746	883	3 055	2 436	2 180
Central city	22 095	22 095	16 489	568	686	2 013	2 031	1 802
Outside central city	8 025	8 025	3 644	178	197	1 042	405	378
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	946	946	539	30	48	121	89	40
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	47 785	47 785	32 500	1 443	1 310	4 742	3 481	4 301
In labor force	33 443	33 443	22 282	917	1 033	3 439	2 642	2 355
Employed	28 787	28 787	19 751	746	865	2 965	2 480	2 156
Unemployed	1 866	1 866	1 250	123	94	226	81	70
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	6.0	14.2	9.8	7.1	3.2	3.1
Females 16 years and over	24 224	24 224	16 924	712	687	2 391	1 804	2 344
Employed	13 688	13 688	9 593	347	463	1 397	1 143	989
Unemployed	837	837	552	40	38	117	63	28
With own children under 6 years	4 104	4 104	2 565	130	110	506	319	266
In labor force	2 628	2 628	1 687	75	93	373	231	137
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 484	4 484	2 930	65	164	468	389	254
In labor force	3 632	3 632	2 370	59	143	407	307	193
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 403	3 403	2 151	65	120	329	275	170
Not enrolled in school	777	777	407	22	26	118	25	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	254	254	145	11	13	34	—	4
Not high school graduate	268	268	191	17	26	48	10	10
Employed	105	105	81	6	13	33	10	6
Unemployed	84	84	59	11	13	8	—	4
Not in labor force	72	72	51	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	35 988	35 988	24 088	970	1 073	3 617	2 783	2 730
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	28 726	28 726	19 113	823	859	2 936	2 237	2 229
50 to 52 weeks	20 845	20 845	13 779	523	633	2 114	1 698	1 495
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	37 922	37 922	25 683	1 130	1 149	3 998	3 067	2 868
With a mobility or self-care limitation	858	858	575	48	34	196	19	58
With a mobility limitation	486	486	329	25	16	95	7	48
In labor force	101	101	67	8	—	19	—	6
With a self-care limitation	537	537	368	32	27	117	19	26
With a work disability	3 037	3 037	2 117	225	147	450	243	301
In labor force	1 373	1 373	977	86	78	208	99	143
Prevented from working	1 357	1 357	909	105	47	215	103	158
No work disability	34 885	34 885	23 566	905	1 002	3 548	2 824	2 567
In labor force	28 484	28 484	19 451	750	869	2 953	2 439	1 944
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 572	6 572	5 100	265	87	459	325	1 096
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 111	1 111	958	57	5	78	63	177
With a mobility limitation	853	853	708	44	5	78	28	129
With a self-care limitation	634	634	542	26	5	38	53	99

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 665	6 545	1 821	1 741	4 686	5 114	2 665	6 525	
Native	2 608	6 463	1 799	1 729	4 636	5 029	2 608	6 473	
Foreign born	57	82	22	12	50	85	57	52	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	7	28	—	15	
Persons 5 years and over	2 442	5 981	1 657	1 583	4 319	4 831	2 442	5 897	
Speak a language other than English	84	199	52	34	49	200	84	131	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	46	24	—	16	49	—	59	
In linguistically isolated households	—	13	—	—	16	35	—	15	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	629	1 919	381	585	1 275	1 014	629	1 930	
Preprimary school	48	207	20	34	108	60	48	134	
Public school	36	142	12	29	77	—	36	116	
Elementary or high school	368	1 182	223	436	964	605	368	1 286	
Public school	347	1 102	217	431	929	571	347	1 249	
College	213	530	138	115	203	349	213	510	
Public college	184	487	103	98	165	332	184	445	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 775	4 115	1 172	983	2 942	3 834	1 775	3 842	
Less than 9th grade	70	194	139	24	26	250	70	183	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	157	544	174	76	156	431	157	459	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	452	1 264	446	410	1 103	1 004	452	1 275	
Some college, no degree	466	1 013	246	213	795	1 138	466	1 152	
Associate degree	122	338	66	106	309	176	122	355	
Bachelor's degree	339	515	82	122	431	572	339	322	
Graduate or professional degree	169	247	19	32	122	263	169	96	
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	82.1	73.3	89.8	93.8	82.2	87.2	83.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	18.5	8.6	15.7	18.8	21.8	28.6	10.9	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 028	1 398	1 171	1 458	1 284	1 189	1 028	1 503	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 442	5 981	1 657	1 583	4 319	4 831	2 442	5 897	
Same house	1 075	2 746	715	781	2 356	2 443	1 075	2 275	
Different house in United States	1 358	3 199	934	776	1 929	2 341	1 358	3 549	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	625	1 263	368	245	890	1 174	625	1 264	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	101	309	93	47	139	187	101	759	
Different MSA/PMSA	412	1 093	201	206	429	610	412	920	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	220	534	272	278	471	370	220	606	
Abroad	9	36	8	26	34	47	9	73	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 246	3 498	764	870	2 507	2 220	1 246	3 101	
Car, truck, or van	1 039	3 288	739	806	2 349	2 059	1 039	2 909	
Drove alone	927	2 832	596	735	2 114	1 904	927	2 558	
Carpooled	112	456	143	71	235	155	112	351	
Public transportation	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	22	
Other means	143	55	22	30	28	104	143	95	
Worked at home	64	119	3	34	32	57	64	75	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.2	14.5	14.7	15.1	14.3	11.5	10.2	15.2	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 240	3 423	734	828	2 418	2 180	1 240	2 980	
Central city	947	2 665	568	649	2 013	1 802	947	2 190	
Outside central city	293	758	166	179	405	378	293	1 030	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6	75	30	42	89	40	6	121	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 118	4 813	1 431	1 192	3 455	4 283	2 118	4 642	
In labor force	1 445	3 683	905	959	2 624	2 355	1 445	3 364	
Employed	1 182	3 258	734	804	2 462	2 156	1 182	2 890	
Unemployed	167	176	123	81	81	70	167	226	
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	5.1	14.4	9.2	3.2	3.1	12.4	7.3	
Females 16 years and over	1 125	2 369	712	633	1 787	2 326	1 125	2 343	
Employed	635	1 542	347	433	1 134	989	635	1 361	
Unemployed	75	68	40	38	63	28	75	117	
With own children under 6 years	156	475	130	110	319	266	156	506	
In labor force	106	331	75	93	231	137	106	373	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	172	542	65	158	389	254	172	457	
In labor force	160	446	59	137	307	193	160	396	
Persons 16 to 19 years	96	325	65	114	275	170	96	307	
Not enrolled in school	18	52	22	26	25	39	18	106	
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	9	11	13	—	4	12	34	
Not high school graduate	13	15	17	26	10	10	13	36	
Employed	6	6	6	13	10	6	6	21	
Unemployed	7	9	11	13	—	4	7	8	
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 609	3 832	958	987	2 765	2 730	1 609	3 542	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 285	3 002	811	785	2 219	2 229	1 285	2 871	
50 to 52 weeks	887	2 263	511	584	1 680	1 495	887	2 061	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 615	4 123	1 118	1 044	3 041	2 868	1 615	3 923	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	68	87	48	34	19	58	68	196	
With a mobility limitation	40	52	25	16	7	48	40	95	
In labor force	5	24	8	—	—	6	5	19	
With a self-care limitation	49	54	32	27	19	26	49	117	
With a work disability	125	310	225	147	243	301	125	435	
In labor force	55	194	86	78	99	143	55	193	
Prevented from working	70	76	105	47	103	158	70	215	
Na work disability	1 490	3 813	893	897	2 798	2 567	1 490	3 488	
In labor force	1 217	3 175	738	795	2 421	1 944	1 217	2 893	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	407	441	265	74	325	1 078	407	434	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	54	57	5	63	177	66	78	
With a mobility limitation	59	46	44	5	28	129	59	78	
With a self-care limitation	53	13	26	5	53	98	53	38	

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 787	28 787	19 751	746	865	2 965	2 480	2 156	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 031	4 031	3 029	44	58	311	278	292	
Professional specialty occupations	4 599	4 599	3 401	50	84	263	355	331	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 004	1 004	703	16	31	99	61	88	
Sales occupations	3 810	3 810	2 810	148	101	407	383	252	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 902	4 902	3 533	82	210	447	540	485	
Private household occupations	144	144	87	—	—	6	6	9	
Protective service occupations	543	543	382	7	26	55	40	78	
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 124	3 124	1 920	136	144	514	221	170	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	557	557	125	29	17	14	11	33	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 727	2 727	1 626	125	80	380	284	139	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	675	675	432	35	29	115	31	68	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 712	1 712	1 030	32	64	252	168	119	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	959	959	673	42	21	102	102	92	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	24 931	24 931	17 483	851	610	2 569	1 733	2 416	
Less than \$5,000	1 021	1 021	762	67	15	92	42	128	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 140	2 140	1 482	154	38	393	56	222	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 456	2 456	1 647	151	71	292	63	318	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 197	5 197	3 414	217	94	696	304	477	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 330	4 330	3 292	143	149	317	463	443	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 923	4 923	3 507	78	131	476	484	408	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 442	3 442	2 382	34	101	228	282	294	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	933	933	676	7	6	67	29	96	
\$100,000 or more	489	489	321	—	5	8	10	30	
Median (dollars)	28 516	28 516	29 064	16 832	30 347	21 999	33 770	26 302	
Mean (dollars)	33 957	33 957	33 929	20 663	32 345	27 052	35 742	32 209	
Families	17 500	17 500	11 704	518	499	1 813	1 357	1 434	
Median income (dollars)	33 809	33 809	34 932	19 821	33 347	23 535	35 685	32 823	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 687	13 687	14 254	9 461	10 810	10 374	12 985	15 173	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	24 931	24 931	17 483	851	610	2 569	1 733	2 416	
With earnings	20 771	20 771	14 260	651	559	2 169	1 553	1 772	
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 621	32 621	32 305	20 597	29 329	26 868	33 231	28 993	
With Social Security income	5 652	5 652	4 342	237	83	455	335	861	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 361	8 361	8 455	7 348	6 257	8 324	8 194	9 301	
With public assistance income	1 048	1 048	724	128	33	213	53	69	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 549	3 549	4 147	3 680	4 192	1 800	2 783	4 481	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	38 863	38 863	39 719	22 178	34 838	29 272	38 203	40 201	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 779	36 779	37 439	17 885	33 384	26 961	37 403	36 884	
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 804	41 804	42 779	24 133	37 684	33 949	41 148	43 001	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 245	41 245	42 274	18 549	37 223	33 400	40 939	41 989	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 380	20 380	21 136	13 616	20 725	15 454	21 836	17 413	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 828	15 828	15 910	14 103	14 511	13 606	17 261	15 890	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	16 913	16 915	11 328	387	424	1 672	1 315	1 441	
Householder worked in 1989	14 026	14 030	9 251	305	382	1 417	1 123	1 102	
With related children under 18 years	9 017	9 024	5 850	198	230	1 014	783	628	
With related children under 5 years	3 803	3 801	2 338	84	76	535	337	293	
Married-couple families	14 210	14 194	9 425	257	349	1 256	1 111	1 228	
Householder worked in 1989	11 802	11 788	7 720	207	312	1 036	981	924	
With related children under 18 years	7 024	7 016	4 473	100	182	670	641	446	
With related children under 5 years	3 150	3 148	1 931	53	56	362	295	229	
Female householder, no husband present	2 108	2 111	1 508	82	65	331	189	151	
Householder worked in 1989	1 691	1 694	1 167	50	60	302	127	121	
With related children under 18 years	1 564	1 564	1 090	72	38	274	135	120	
With related children under 5 years	537	537	358	23	16	121	42	55	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 869	8 882	6 738	340	139	1 014	512	1 135	
Nonfamily householder	7 115	7 128	5 517	237	86	708	367	967	
65 years and over	2 246	2 251	1 873	87	24	107	77	440	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	60 323	60 338	40 617	1 611	1 758	6 346	4 614	4 897	
Persons under 18 years	16 119	16 119	10 169	413	623	1 977	1 379	880	
Related children under 18 years	16 077	16 077	10 135	408	623	1 977	1 379	880	
Related children 5 to 17 years	11 356	11 356	7 187	250	465	1 360	1 021	597	
Persons 65 years and over	6 337	6 340	4 897	211	85	427	283	1 071	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 265	1 272	820	104	39	216	71	93	
Percent below poverty level	7.2	7.3	7.0	20.1	7.8	11.9	5.2	6.5	
Householder worked in 1989	806	806	481	62	29	171	7	64	
With related children under 18 years	1 026	1 026	681	90	68	171	60	75	
With related children under 5 years	618	618	359	51	21	118	22	43	
Married-couple families	576	583	315	59	19	112	11	18	
Householder worked in 1989	364	364	163	40	14	96	—	9	
With related children under 18 years	380	380	200	45	19	78	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	254	254	103	20	5	56	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	576	576	437	37	20	83	60	52	
Householder worked in 1989	346	346	264	14	15	54	7	37	
With related children under 18 years	545	545	418	37	20	72	60	52	
With related children under 5 years	312	312	232	23	16	41	22	43	
Unrelated individuals	1 677	1 677	1 149	87	20	293	73	215	
Nonfamily householder	1 000	1 000	701	48	—	164	18	149	
65 years and over	360	360	278	19	—	26	10	88	
Persons	5 425	5 432	3 532	488	201	960	213	403	
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0	8.7	30.3	11.4	15.1	4.6	8.2	
Persons under 18 years	1 771	1 771	1 129	198	123	308	61	47	
Related children under 18 years	1 743	1 743	1 109	193	123	308	61	47	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 027	1 027	701	121	89	181	46	6	
Persons 65 years and over	528	528	387	28	—	50	10	100	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 046	2 046	1 549	141	148	194	126	151	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 128	8 135	4 833	649	255	1 500	257	501	

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

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[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 182	3 258	734	804	2 462	2 156	1 182	2 890	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	139	512	44	58	278	292	139	296	
Professional specialty occupations	207	383	50	84	355	331	207	263	
Technicians and related support occupations	39	65	16	31	61	88	39	99	
Sales occupations	119	431	148	88	383	252	119	386	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	231	551	82	186	540	485	231	432	
Private household occupations	—	39	—	—	6	9	—	6	
Protective service occupations	16	51	7	26	40	78	16	43	
Service occupations, except protective and household	181	399	136	138	221	170	181	514	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	12	17	17	11	33	9	14	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	95	397	125	62	284	139	95	380	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21	105	35	29	31	68	21	115	
Transportation and material moving occupations	73	223	32	64	150	119	73	252	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	90	42	21	102	92	52	90	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 235	2 437	839	559	1 716	2 398	1 235	2 529	
Less than \$5,000	63	70	67	15	34	128	63	92	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	131	181	154	38	56	204	131	393	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	174	198	151	64	63	318	174	292	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	289	448	205	94	304	477	289	683	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	245	496	143	124	463	443	245	317	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	178	606	78	112	475	408	178	449	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	96	359	34	101	282	294	96	228	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31	70	7	6	29	96	31	67	
\$100,000 or more	28	9	—	5	10	30	28	8	
Median (dollars)	23 064	31 570	16 627	30 313	33 760	26 488	23 064	21 779	
Mean (dollars)	28 123	33 301	20 692	32 379	35 883	32 386	28 123	26 934	
Families	687	1 917	518	455	1 348	1 434	687	1 773	
Median income (dollars)	25 633	34 203	19 821	33 177	35 625	32 823	25 633	23 078	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 244	12 385	9 401	10 613	12 979	15 196	13 244	10 326	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 235	2 437	839	559	1 716	2 398	1 235	2 529	
With earnings	1 016	2 207	639	508	1 544	1 772	1 016	2 142	
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 562	31 901	20 758	30 092	33 250	28 993	25 562	26 714	
With Social Security income	339	362	237	70	327	852	339	442	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 144	7 193	7 348	6 336	8 293	9 311	7 144	8 259	
With public assistance income	64	54	128	33	53	69	64	213	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 414	5 224	3 680	4 192	2 783	4 481	3 414	1 800	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	32 463	35 843	22 178	34 784	38 211	40 201	32 463	29 154	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 604	36 024	17 885	33 384	37 403	36 884	28 604	26 830	
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 248	37 877	24 133	37 797	41 181	43 001	36 248	33 932	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 788	39 710	18 549	37 223	40 939	41 989	35 788	33 321	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 700	22 223	13 616	20 026	21 836	17 413	22 700	15 454	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 584	17 055	14 103	14 511	17 261	15 890	17 584	13 606	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	660	1 854	403	393	1 297	1 421	670	1 644	
Householder worked in 1989	468	1 601	309	358	1 105	1 082	478	1 402	
With related children under 18 years	337	1 064	209	230	785	617	340	1 014	
With related children under 5 years	122	414	92	76	339	291	122	535	
Married-couple families	479	1 535	277	324	1 093	1 208	482	1 228	
Householder worked in 1989	349	1 319	215	294	963	904	352	1 021	
With related children under 18 years	211	840	115	182	643	435	214	670	
With related children under 5 years	61	361	61	56	297	227	61	362	
Female householder, no husband present	162	237	78	59	189	151	162	331	
Householder worked in 1989	109	209	46	54	127	121	109	302	
With related children under 18 years	111	177	68	38	135	120	111	274	
With related children under 5 years	61	53	23	16	42	55	61	121	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	673	691	331	132	504	1 133	673	1 024	
Nonfamily householder	533	498	228	79	359	965	533	718	
65 years and over	128	131	90	24	77	430	128	117	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 600	6 492	1 618	1 659	4 579	4 875	2 610	6 256	
Persons under 18 years	587	1 900	413	623	1 379	880	587	1 967	
Related children under 18 years	576	1 892	408	623	1 379	880	576	1 967	
Related children 5 to 17 years	351	1 334	250	465	1 021	597	351	1 350	
Persons 65 years and over	374	421	219	72	283	1 061	374	412	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	80	120	111	39	71	93	80	216	
Percent below poverty level	11.6	6.3	21.4	8.6	5.3	6.5	11.6	12.2	
Householder worked in 1989	18	94	62	29	7	64	18	171	
With related children under 18 years	66	115	97	39	60	75	66	171	
With related children under 5 years	41	63	51	21	22	43	41	118	
Married-couple families	26	41	66	19	11	18	26	112	
Householder worked in 1989	6	15	40	14	—	9	6	96	
With related children under 18 years	12	36	52	19	—	—	12	78	
With related children under 5 years	6	24	20	5	—	—	6	56	
Female householder, no husband present	45	71	37	20	60	52	45	83	
Householder worked in 1989	12	71	14	15	7	37	12	54	
With related children under 18 years	45	71	37	20	60	52	45	72	
With related children under 5 years	39	39	23	16	22	43	35	41	
Unrelated individuals	123	123	87	20	65	215	123	303	
Nonfamily householder	60	74	48	—	10	149	60	174	
65 years and over	15	27	19	—	10	88	15	36	
Persons	325	447	495	201	205	403	325	970	
Percent below poverty level	12.5	6.9	30.6	12.1	4.5	8.3	12.5	15.5	
Persons under 18 years	111	154	198	123	61	47	111	308	
Related children under 18 years	100	146	193	123	61	47	100	308	
Related children 5 to 17 years	46	98	121	89	46	6	46	181	
Persons 65 years and over	15	32	28	—	10	100	15	60	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	213	194	141	148	126	151	213	194	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	445	662	664	255	249	501	450	1 510	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County							
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	
All housing units	30 507	30 507	21 859	849	1 763	944	3 116	2 041	2 766	960	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990	260	260	188	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	
1985 to 1988	2 098	2 098	949	25	52	3	486	102	126	7	
1980 to 1984	3 119	3 119	1 956	26	57	61	495	282	85	19	
1970 to 1979	7 938	7 938	4 659	132	131	283	1 423	514	265	49	
1960 to 1969	4 379	4 379	3 602	20	122	289	215	878	250	161	
1950 to 1959	5 056	5 056	4 315	59	456	290	229	233	1 305	598	
1940 to 1949	3 050	3 050	2 586	85	519	13	193	12	504	99	
1939 or earlier	4 607	4 607	3 604	502	426	5	75	20	217	27	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom	320	320	268	83	33	—	42	11	16	—	
1 bedroom	3 674	3 674	3 107	442	290	17	250	73	464	61	
2 bedrooms	8 603	8 603	5 998	192	819	107	1 261	392	1 035	247	
3 bedrooms	10 961	10 961	7 122	95	487	485	1 331	899	740	447	
4 bedrooms	5 376	5 376	4 209	14	95	233	221	554	478	159	
5 or more bedrooms	1 573	1 573	1 155	23	39	102	11	112	33	46	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	323	323	309	20	—	4	—	38	—	—	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	292	292	263	49	—	7	—	—	—	9	
Vacant condominium housing units	49	49	49	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities	30 285	30 285	21 701	811	1 735	944	3 101	2 025	2 759	960	
Source of water, public system or private company	26 052	26 052	21 484	835	1 757	893	2 857	1 986	2 766	960	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	26 232	26 232	21 591	830	1 757	893	2 952	1 994	2 766	960	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	91	91	46	12	19	—	15	10	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	40	40	26	12	4	—	8	10	—	—	
Occupied housing units	28 092	28 092	20 243	715	1 517	898	2 794	1 938	2 623	897	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	22 509	22 509	17 473	521	1 379	820	2 447	1 597	2 404	799	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 153	1 153	131	6	20	—	30	6	9	6	
Electricity	3 185	3 185	2 175	146	107	60	221	255	143	85	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	105	105	32	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	
All other fuels	1 072	1 072	364	42	11	18	87	29	60	7	
No fuel used	68	68	68	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	1 427	1 427	1 228	264	151	34	123	30	96	12	
1	8 745	8 745	6 752	252	647	223	965	542	1 071	302	
2	10 813	10 813	7 658	144	472	361	1 059	798	1 004	341	
3 or more	7 107	7 107	4 605	55	247	280	647	568	452	242	
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	18 407	18 407	12 928	141	847	684	2 028	1 449	1 603	664	
1989 to March 1990	1 935	1 935	1 296	—	91	70	319	127	98	77	
1985 to 1988	4 950	4 950	3 247	34	174	144	754	399	386	94	
1980 to 1984	2 993	2 993	1 951	11	110	77	425	261	113	64	
1970 to 1979	4 614	4 614	3 242	35	186	264	320	402	302	181	
1969 or earlier	3 915	3 915	3 192	61	286	129	210	260	704	248	
Renter-occupied housing units	9 685	9 685	7 315	574	670	214	766	489	1 020	233	
1989 to March 1990	5 169	5 169	3 910	226	372	84	472	310	410	114	
1985 to 1988	3 233	3 233	2 350	162	164	124	262	146	399	72	
1980 to 1984	738	738	626	108	89	6	—	33	86	40	
1970 to 1979	328	328	257	52	38	—	20	—	89	7	
1969 or earlier	217	217	172	26	7	—	12	—	36	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	1 041	1 041	716	160	124	12	189	51	64	15	
Householder 65 years and over	5 231	5 231	4 165	249	373	100	348	286	932	223	
Owner-occupied housing units	4 073	4 073	3 132	57	274	100	302	252	691	191	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	23	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	76	76	41	26	11	—	34	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	603	603	531	125	81	—	25	—	58	7	
Complete plumbing facilities	28 042	28 042	20 207	703	1 508	898	2 786	1 928	2 623	897	
1.00 or less persons per room	27 484	27 484	19 907	683	1 456	867	2 648	1 911	2 599	892	
1.01 or more persons per room	558	558	300	20	52	31	138	17	24	5	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	50	36	12	9	—	8	10	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room	50	50	36	12	9	—	8	10	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:											
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 242	38 242	38 564	25 289	23 809	34 584	28 834	37 685	36 577	36 865	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 583	21 583	21 206	11 912	15 881	20 128	19 316	23 659	18 047	27 288	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 083	3 083	2 181	215	361	132	494	139	265	53	
Owner-occupied housing units	913	913	495	6	82	23	252	19	85	31	
Renter-occupied housing units	2 170	2 170	1 686	209	279	109	242	120	180	22	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units	1 471	1 759	841	1 716	2 341	2 100	2 833	881	1 125
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	4	12	28	12	128	18	13	25
1985 to 1988	—	6	251	178	154	181	168	112	163
1980 to 1984	34	44	20	320	335	291	590	105	196
1970 to 1979	18	115	29	683	794	919	1 382	430	449
1960 to 1969	85	78	149	378	578	401	352	61	127
1950 to 1959	282	189	134	99	355	161	236	65	24
1940 to 1949	430	369	77	30	54	—	60	47	9
1939 or earlier	622	954	169	—	59	19	27	48	132
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	45	—	24	—	22	—	—	—
1 bedroom	192	397	20	156	206	250	164	69	27
2 bedrooms	347	613	250	396	372	415	750	200	198
3 bedrooms	543	466	449	567	761	683	1 168	445	526
4 bedrooms	323	233	97	410	628	584	586	109	264
5 or more bedrooms	66	5	25	163	374	146	165	58	110
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	6	—	170	59	19	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	12	14	11	62	19	78	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 463	1 740	841	1 706	2 341	2 070	2 833	865	1 125
Source of water, public system or private company	1 471	1 742	831	1 603	2 036	1 906	1 935	57	4
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 471	1 754	816	1 622	2 043	1 906	2 025	40	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 397	1 563	830	1 615	2 245	1 952	2 678	727	1 061
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 295	1 431	725	1 241	1 964	1 436	2 264	81	223
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	15	—	6	10	—	63	285	290
Electricity	65	89	75	297	246	447	253	214	223
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	5	12	20	—	—	13	22	—
All other fuels	19	19	18	44	25	69	85	125	325
No fuel used	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	63	125	—	30	115	92	80	6	11
1	515	632	302	459	549	454	610	105	126
2	542	605	427	649	807	843	1 200	330	353
3 or more	277	201	101	477	774	563	788	286	571
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 028	827	10	1 140	1 697	1 194	2 087	589	913
1989 to March 1990	79	89	—	106	180	132	362	72	60
1985 to 1988	177	191	—	296	414	367	677	187	342
1980 to 1984	188	136	—	283	227	243	363	64	189
1970 to 1979	228	218	5	300	546	291	482	220	258
1969 or earlier	356	193	5	155	330	161	203	46	64
Renter-occupied housing units	369	736	820	475	548	758	591	138	148
1989 to March 1990	178	384	410	284	285	566	349	41	88
1985 to 1988	132	252	397	151	184	165	181	91	24
1980 to 1984	20	47	13	40	79	16	23	—	31
1970 to 1979	5	19	—	—	—	—	32	—	5
1969 or earlier	34	34	—	—	—	11	6	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	12	102	11	10	8	41	48	6	22
Householder 65 years and over	395	268	5	229	450	194	299	115	78
Owner-occupied housing units	364	199	5	200	303	124	299	115	63
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	29	47	—	14	64	47	7	—	7
Complete plumbing facilities	1 397	1 563	830	1 610	2 245	1 952	2 678	727	1 061
1.00 or less persons per room	1 397	1 524	810	1 603	2 230	1 920	2 568	699	1 061
1.01 or more persons per room	—	39	20	7	15	32	110	28	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 060	33 760	22 598	56 234	47 504	44 286	35 058	46 005	50 489
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 916	21 896	24 732	27 025	20 800	24 742	24 863	29 183	32 790
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	91	162	77	84	126	244	215	30	55
Owner-occupied housing units	60	30	—	36	23	35	79	14	28
Renter-occupied housing units	31	132	77	48	103	209	136	16	27

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	835	1 757	888	31	2 004	2 753	1 764	960	1 471
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	25	46	—	—	81	126	44	7	—
1980 to 1984.....	26	57	61	12	282	85	26	19	34
1970 to 1979.....	118	131	270	—	514	265	102	49	18
1960 to 1969.....	20	122	277	—	872	250	117	161	85
1950 to 1949.....	59	456	271	8	233	1 299	239	598	282
1940 to 1939.....	85	519	9	—	12	504	461	99	430
1939 or earlier.....	502	426	—	11	10	210	775	27	622
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	83	33	—	—	11	16	44	—	—
1 bedroom.....	442	290	12	—	73	464	465	61	192
2 bedrooms.....	178	819	94	—	386	1 022	669	247	347
3 bedrooms.....	95	481	458	31	879	740	366	447	543
4 bedrooms.....	14	95	222	—	543	478	202	159	323
5 or more bedrooms.....	23	39	102	—	112	33	18	46	66
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	20	—	4	—	38	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	49	—	7	—	—	—	20	9	12
Vacant condominium housing units.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	797	1 729	888	31	1 988	2 746	1 752	960	1 463
Source of water, public system or private company.....	835	1 757	888	31	1 986	2 753	1 759	960	1 471
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	830	1 757	888	31	1 994	2 753	1 748	960	1 471
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	19	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	701	1 511	842	31	1 922	2 610	1 566	897	1 397
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	507	1 379	771	31	1 581	2 391	1 385	799	1 295
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	14	—	—	6	9	22	6	18
Electricity.....	146	107	60	—	255	143	133	85	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	42	11	11	—	29	60	20	7	19
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	51	—	6	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	264	151	34	—	30	96	152	12	63
1.....	252	647	218	11	536	1 058	742	302	515
2.....	144	466	333	—	788	1 004	465	341	542
3 or more.....	41	247	257	20	568	452	207	242	277
Vehicles per household.....	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	127	847	641	31	1 439	1 603	719	664	1 028
1989 to March 1990.....	—	91	63	12	127	98	24	77	79
1985 to 1988.....	34	174	135	—	389	386	190	94	177
1980 to 1984.....	11	110	77	—	261	113	110	64	188
1970 to 1979.....	21	186	251	8	402	302	159	181	228
1969 or earlier.....	61	286	115	11	260	704	236	248	356
Renter-occupied housing units.....	574	664	201	—	483	1 007	847	233	369
1989 to March 1990.....	226	372	76	—	304	410	487	114	178
1985 to 1988.....	162	158	119	—	146	399	234	72	132
1980 to 1984.....	108	89	6	—	33	86	52	40	20
1970 to 1979.....	52	38	—	—	—	82	44	7	5
1969 or earlier.....	26	7	—	—	—	30	30	—	34
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	160	124	12	—	45	64	102	15	12
Householder 65 years and over.....	249	373	86	11	286	919	367	223	395
Owner-occupied housing units.....	57	274	86	11	252	691	265	191	364
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	26	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
No vehicle available.....	125	81	—	—	—	58	59	7	29
Complete plumbing facilities.....	689	1 502	842	31	1 912	2 610	1 566	897	1 397
1.00 or less persons per room.....	669	1 450	811	31	1 895	2 586	1 561	892	1 397
1.01 or more persons per room.....	20	52	31	—	17	24	5	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	12	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 785	23 809	34 756	34 111	37 689	36 577	28 801	36 865	42 060
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	11 912	15 857	20 465	—	23 902	18 168	20 030	27 288	25 916
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	215	361	120	—	133	265	210	53	91
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	82	16	—	19	85	34	31	60
Renter-occupied housing units.....	209	279	104	—	114	180	176	22	31

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 759	—	1 573	2 103	1 936	2 025	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	4	—	21	12	128	9	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	6	—	154	147	154	159	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	44	—	300	298	251	461	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	115	—	617	667	845	948	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	78	—	373	578	388	281	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	189	—	84	299	151	147	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	369	—	24	54	—	20	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	954	—	—	48	19	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	45	—	14	—	22	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	397	—	156	206	250	99	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	613	—	348	356	379	540	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	466	—	531	702	638	745	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	233	—	385	517	525	513	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	5	—	139	322	122	128	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	6	—	158	59	19	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	14	—	55	19	78	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 740	—	1 573	2 103	1 906	2 025	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 742	—	1 554	2 020	1 906	1 822	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 754	—	1 573	2 027	1 906	1 899	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 563	—	1 481	2 017	1 788	1 917	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	1 431	—	1 149	1 770	1 295	1 689	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	15	—	6	10	—	19	—	—
Electricity.....	89	—	255	221	438	178	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	19	—	44	16	55	31	—	—
No fuel used.....	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	125	—	30	115	92	64	—	—
1.....	632	—	420	518	443	458	—	—
2.....	605	—	590	709	774	897	—	—
3 or more.....	201	—	441	675	479	498	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	—	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	827	—	1 033	1 469	1 035	1 465	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	89	—	93	153	121	269	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	191	—	279	345	317	536	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	136	—	267	201	204	209	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	218	—	245	478	248	315	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	193	—	149	292	145	136	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	736	—	448	548	753	452	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	384	—	257	285	561	256	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	252	—	151	184	165	176	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	47	—	40	79	16	10	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	19	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	34	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	102	—	10	8	30	32	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	268	—	211	411	182	184	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	199	—	182	264	112	184	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	47	—	14	64	47	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 563	—	1 476	2 017	1 788	1 917	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 524	—	1 469	2 002	1 756	1 864	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	39	—	7	15	32	53	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 760	—	55 576	46 960	44 057	34 779	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 896	—	26 995	20 800	24 773	27 989	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	162	—	74	117	238	142	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	30	—	31	14	29	58	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	132	—	43	103	209	84	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
All housing units.....	14	6	56	3 085	37	13	—	—	—	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988.....	—	6	3	486	21	—	—	—	—	
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	
1970 to 1979.....	14	—	13	1 423	—	—	—	—	—	
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	12	215	6	—	—	—	—	
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	19	221	—	6	—	—	—	
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	4	193	—	—	—	—	—	
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	5	64	10	7	—	—	—	
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	
1 bedroom.....	—	—	5	250	—	—	—	—	—	
2 bedrooms.....	14	—	13	1 261	6	13	—	—	—	
3 bedrooms.....	—	6	27	1 300	20	—	—	—	—	
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	11	221	11	—	—	—	—	
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	14	6	56	3 070	37	13	—	—	—	
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	5	2 826	—	13	—	—	—	
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	5	2 921	—	13	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Occupied housing units.....	14	6	56	2 763	16	13	—	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	14	—	49	2 416	16	13	—	—	—	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	6	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricity.....	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
All other fuels.....	—	—	7	87	—	—	—	—	—	
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	
1.....	—	—	5	954	6	13	—	—	—	
2.....	—	6	28	1 059	10	—	—	—	—	
3 or more.....	14	—	23	627	—	—	—	—	—	
Vehicles per household.....	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.0	—	—	—	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	14	—	43	1 997	10	—	—	—	—	
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	7	307	—	—	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	9	754	10	—	—	—	—	
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	—	—	
1970 to 1979.....	14	—	13	312	—	—	—	—	—	
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	14	199	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	6	13	766	6	13	—	—	—	
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	8	472	6	—	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988.....	—	6	5	262	—	—	—	—	—	
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	20	—	7	—	—	—	
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	189	6	—	—	—	—	
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	14	337	—	13	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	14	291	—	—	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Complete plumbing facilities.....	14	6	56	2 755	16	13	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	14	6	56	2 617	16	13	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	48 000	—	32 007	28 752	37 000	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	18 600	14 915	19 316	4 124	8 666	—	—	—	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	12	494	6	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	252	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	242	6	—	—	—	—	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)	Troct 18
All housing units.....	841	143	238	164	808	881	1 125	1 237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	12	7	—	—	9	13	25	6
1985 to 1988.....	251	24	7	27	9	112	163	40
1980 to 1984.....	20	20	37	40	129	105	196	133
1970 to 1979.....	29	66	127	74	434	430	449	220
1960 to 1969.....	149	5	—	13	71	61	127	118
1950 to 1959.....	134	15	56	10	89	65	24	102
1940 to 1949.....	77	6	—	—	40	47	9	88
1939 or earlier.....	169	—	11	—	27	48	132	530
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	20	—	—	—	65	69	27	131
2 bedrooms.....	250	48	16	36	210	200	198	340
3 bedrooms.....	449	36	59	45	423	445	526	503
4 bedrooms.....	97	25	111	59	73	109	264	186
5 or more bedrooms.....	25	24	52	24	37	58	110	77
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	11
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	841	133	238	164	808	865	1 125	1 214
Source of water, public system or private company.....	831	49	16	—	113	57	4	654
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	816	49	16	—	126	40	11	644
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	14
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	830	134	228	164	761	727	1 061	1 076
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	725	92	194	141	575	81	223	497
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	44	285	290	367
Electricity.....	75	42	25	9	75	214	223	126
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	12	—	—	—	13	22	—	17
All other fuels.....	18	—	9	14	54	125	325	69
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	—	—	16	6	11	43
1.....	302	39	31	11	152	105	126	249
2.....	427	59	98	69	303	330	353	413
3 or more.....	101	36	99	84	290	286	571	371
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10	107	228	159	622	589	913	787
1989 to March 1990.....	—	13	27	11	93	72	60	49
1985 to 1988.....	—	17	69	50	141	187	342	124
1980 to 1984.....	—	16	26	39	154	64	189	129
1970 to 1979.....	5	55	68	43	167	220	258	217
1969 or earlier.....	5	6	38	16	67	46	64	268
Renter-occupied housing units.....	820	27	—	5	139	138	148	289
1989 to March 1990.....	410	27	—	5	93	41	88	109
1985 to 1988.....	397	—	—	—	5	91	24	93
1980 to 1984.....	13	—	—	—	13	—	31	55
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	5	17
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	11	—	—	11	16	6	22	64
Householder 65 years and over.....	5	18	39	12	115	115	78	320
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	18	39	12	115	115	63	269
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	33
Complete plumbing facilities.....	830	134	228	164	761	727	1 061	1 070
1.00 or less persons per room.....	810	134	228	164	704	699	1 061	1 055
1.01 or more persons per room.....	20	—	—	—	57	28	—	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 598	62 587	51 012	45 773	35 714	46 005	50 489	30 859
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 732	27 529	—	20 000	14 698	29 183	32 790	22 916
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	77	10	9	6	73	30	55	130
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5	9	6	21	14	28	76
Renter-occupied housing units.....	77	5	—	—	52	16	27	54

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Loromie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Loromie County							
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	14 050	14 050	11 487	64	722	666	646	1 330	1 451	625	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage -----	10 055	10 055	8 310	28	437	562	409	1 147	783	346	
Less than \$300 -----	650	650	571	—	47	48	18	120	87	31	
\$300 to \$399 -----	890	890	780	—	99	64	53	133	101	38	
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 274	1 274	1 120	12	177	108	28	163	81	30	
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 400	1 400	1 250	13	66	122	48	170	157	55	
\$600 to \$799 -----	3 056	3 056	2 496	—	43	181	201	349	237	136	
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 767	1 767	1 359	3	5	33	61	164	80	37	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	838	838	607	—	—	6	—	38	40	19	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	162	162	114	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	
\$2,000 or more -----	18	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	645	645	628	558	442	565	666	590	581	617	
Not mortgaged -----	3 995	3 995	3 177	36	285	104	237	183	668	279	
Less than \$100 -----	155	155	86	7	26	6	20	7	8	12	
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 882	2 882	2 289	27	207	82	179	125	499	195	
\$200 to \$299 -----	821	821	711	2	47	16	38	51	156	69	
\$300 to \$399 -----	108	108	83	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499 -----	12	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
\$500 or more -----	17	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Median (dollars) -----	169	169	170	134	137	145	170	171	171	175	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 917	2 917	2 378	38	331	174	137	170	370	155	
Less than 20 percent -----	1 129	1 129	904	29	118	35	54	51	154	46	
20 to 24 percent -----	316	316	276	—	37	—	7	18	54	23	
25 to 29 percent -----	247	247	222	2	44	12	8	24	41	31	
30 to 34 percent -----	224	224	158	—	37	22	29	10	16	17	
35 percent or more -----	943	943	784	7	95	105	30	67	99	32	
Not computed -----	58	58	34	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	
Median -----	24.8	24.8	24.9	14.5	26.2	40.7	26.9	28.3	22.6	25.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 890	3 890	3 292	23	248	182	205	488	415	157	
Less than 20 percent -----	1 795	1 795	1 463	10	146	51	112	183	249	84	
20 to 24 percent -----	609	609	546	6	50	52	24	108	54	40	
25 to 29 percent -----	693	693	631	7	40	32	17	142	74	13	
30 to 34 percent -----	457	457	389	—	—	32	18	36	31	12	
35 percent or more -----	336	336	263	—	12	15	34	19	7	8	
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	21.2	21.2	21.7	21.3	17.5	23.8	14.0	22.8	13.4	15.4	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 501	3 501	2 868	—	92	169	166	414	343	161	
Less than 20 percent -----	2 147	2 147	1 819	—	92	119	90	258	264	115	
20 to 24 percent -----	807	807	637	—	—	44	59	108	56	40	
25 to 29 percent -----	350	350	286	—	—	—	17	37	23	6	
30 to 34 percent -----	117	117	76	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
35 percent or more -----	80	80	50	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	17.6	17.6	17.3	—	14.2	15.1	19.1	18.0	14.6	11.0	
\$50,000 or more -----	3 742	3 742	2 949	3	51	141	138	258	323	152	
Less than 20 percent -----	3 165	3 165	2 564	3	51	136	127	216	306	139	
20 to 24 percent -----	449	449	307	—	—	5	11	42	11	6	
25 to 29 percent -----	104	104	66	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	13.3	13.3	12.8	17.5	10.2	12.0	12.3	11.7	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 480	9 480	7 290	574	657	209	766	489	1 020	233	
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100 -----	178	178	161	12	—	—	—	66	12	—	
\$100 to \$199 -----	713	713	615	180	42	29	33	7	71	—	
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 004	2 004	1 624	243	212	17	134	47	363	31	
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 583	2 583	1 941	90	211	45	344	110	280	95	
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 794	1 794	1 476	25	128	53	135	80	176	73	
\$500 to \$599 -----	667	667	549	—	17	30	49	59	40	13	
\$600 to \$749 -----	561	561	486	5	9	18	40	100	38	8	
\$750 to \$999 -----	263	263	243	8	5	17	—	20	13	6	
\$1,000 or more -----	39	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent -----	678	678	156	11	33	—	31	—	27	7	
Median (dollars) -----	361	361	364	224	331	444	364	420	327	383	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 565	2 565	2 135	347	296	88	232	120	276	40	
Less than 20 percent -----	98	98	81	27	—	6	11	11	12	—	
20 to 24 percent -----	97	97	94	27	9	—	—	15	—	—	
25 to 29 percent -----	236	236	220	64	5	6	7	40	33	—	
30 to 34 percent -----	188	188	165	38	27	6	8	—	—	—	
35 percent or more -----	1 745	1 745	1 479	186	239	70	172	54	225	33	
Not computed -----	201	201	96	5	16	—	34	—	6	7	
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.2	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 776	2 776	1 978	113	166	36	292	74	396	44	
Less than 20 percent -----	317	317	238	33	18	3	34	—	48	—	
20 to 24 percent -----	553	553	376	31	25	—	77	17	107	11	
25 to 29 percent -----	589	589	464	22	52	12	49	22	50	20	
30 to 34 percent -----	467	467	337	6	5	6	42	35	77	10	
35 percent or more -----	615	615	504	21	50	15	78	—	108	3	
Not computed -----	235	235	59	—	16	—	12	—	6	—	
Median -----	28.4	28.4	28.7	23.8	28.1	32.5	28.0	29.5	29.0	27.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 553	2 553	1 948	83	146	42	123	223	216	92	
Less than 20 percent -----	1 347	1 347	1 026	69	77	27	111	99	129	71	
20 to 24 percent -----	605	605	531	—	49	7	12	61	39	14	
25 to 29 percent -----	217	217	202	—	12	—	—	29	24	7	
30 to 34 percent -----	110	110	103	8	—	8	—	24	9	—	
35 percent or more -----	59	59	54	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	
Not computed -----	215	215	32	6	8	—	—	—	7	—	
Median -----	18.9	18.9	19.5	15.5	18.6	18.9	17.3	21.0	17.2	17.0	
\$35,000 or more -----	1 586	1 586	1 229	31	49	43	119	72	132	57	
Less than 20 percent -----	1 302	1 302	1 039	31	49	39	110	47	106	57	
20 to 24 percent -----	150	150	150	—	—	—	—	15	18	—	
25 to 29 percent -----	30	30	23	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed -----	104	104	17	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	
Median -----	13.1	13.1	13.2	10.9	10.0	15.6	11.8	16.6	10.6	13.0	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	933	659	10	1 030	1 596	1 108	1 445	290	432
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	495	466	5	822	1 231	1 000	1 208	250	351
Less than \$300 -----	36	50	—	12	64	38	18	21	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	29	58	—	24	56	72	102	11	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	70	59	—	65	137	82	107	22	37
\$500 to \$599 -----	58	98	—	86	131	73	174	19	21
\$600 to \$799 -----	167	152	—	108	334	394	426	61	122
\$800 to \$999 -----	65	37	5	191	310	257	306	68	112
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	35	12	—	261	160	78	69	48	52
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	29	—	—	63	39	6	6	—	7
\$2,000 or more -----	6	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	646	574	825	907	744	708	689	745	792
Not mortgaged -----	438	193	5	208	365	108	237	40	81
Less than \$100 -----	—	8	—	—	—	5	13	—	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	336	159	5	93	248	84	189	27	33
\$200 to \$299 -----	91	17	—	87	86	19	35	6	16
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	9	—	28	31	—	—	—	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars) -----	176	146	175	209	181	172	161	187	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	252	177	—	101	210	119	185	43	68
Less than 20 percent -----	118	86	—	36	102	13	63	—	24
20 to 24 percent -----	25	11	—	18	23	18	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	15	4	—	—	7	9	25	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	12	18	—	—	7	12	33	—	—
35 percent or more -----	78	58	—	41	63	67	49	34	34
Not computed -----	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
Median -----	21.2	21.1	—	23.2	20.7	43.3	27.9	50.0+	36.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	234	225	10	163	268	327	470	67	38
Less than 20 percent -----	150	104	5	60	135	91	132	27	16
20 to 24 percent -----	22	36	—	22	—	24	87	8	14
25 to 29 percent -----	24	47	—	5	62	86	113	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	32	23	—	36	61	64	68	22	—
35 percent or more -----	6	15	5	40	10	62	70	10	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.6	21.2	25.0	24.9	19.8	27.8	25.7	24.1	21.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	170	138	—	238	527	286	439	101	94
Less than 20 percent -----	143	93	—	89	317	143	215	40	51
20 to 24 percent -----	24	33	—	60	80	91	123	42	12
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—	—	46	87	29	62	7	24
30 to 34 percent -----	—	12	—	24	26	11	20	12	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	19	17	12	19	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.9	17.3	—	22.5	18.2	20.0	20.2	21.3	19.3
\$50,000 or more -----	277	119	—	528	591	376	351	79	232
Less than 20 percent -----	265	109	—	369	497	314	284	41	197
20 to 24 percent -----	4	10	—	93	82	51	67	32	25
25 to 29 percent -----	8	—	—	55	12	—	—	6	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.3	10.1	—	15.7	14.3	15.4	14.2	19.7	15.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	369	729	820	475	548	747	591	84	108
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	3	—	—	51	10	7	—	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	8	92	8	—	73	33	36	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	88	219	112	18	46	72	60	—	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	117	179	162	139	77	265	154	16	30
\$400 to \$499 -----	44	121	83	190	155	151	132	36	31
\$500 to \$599 -----	34	63	35	47	44	60	72	—	9
\$600 to \$749 -----	40	31	28	30	60	57	84	7	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	22	6	—	29	42	70	12	—	13
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	5	—	29	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	16	15	392	17	—	—	34	25	17
Median (dollars) -----	375	331	360	425	410	397	415	418	452
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	52	174	30	47	195	271	105	6	27
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	7	—	—	26	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	40	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	13	—	—	48	16	13	—	—
35 percent or more -----	41	138	13	42	56	223	70	—	17
Not computed -----	11	16	17	5	—	5	22	6	10
Median -----	49.5	50.0+	48.1	50.0+	30.7	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	98	229	350	155	154	137	124	12	36
Less than 20 percent -----	41	59	16	—	—	—	15	—	3
20 to 24 percent -----	6	49	83	21	15	17	11	—	4
25 to 29 percent -----	12	65	58	14	7	75	11	4	6
30 to 34 percent -----	18	29	50	41	55	18	36	—	4
35 percent or more -----	21	20	—	67	77	27	39	8	7
Not computed -----	—	7	143	12	—	—	12	—	12
Median -----	25.8	25.2	25.4	34.5	35.0	28.4	32.6	42.5	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	123	204	287	137	77	223	195	40	19
Less than 20 percent -----	59	127	76	50	29	99	82	12	13
20 to 24 percent -----	38	35	35	57	36	63	72	8	6
25 to 29 percent -----	4	36	8	25	7	30	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	—	—	5	16	14	7	—
35 percent or more -----	16	—	5	5	—	15	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	6	163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	18.3	18.3	21.6	21.3	21.0	21.1	20.9	18.7
\$35,000 or more -----	96	122	133	136	122	116	167	26	26
Less than 20 percent -----	75	115	84	107	80	104	148	20	19
20 to 24 percent -----	12	7	—	20	42	12	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	9	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.6	10.0	14.8	14.1	18.1	13.8	13.5	12.5	17.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County								
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	64	722	623	31	1 320	1 451	636	625	933
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	28	437	532	12	1 137	783	364	346	495
Less than \$300.....	—	47	48	—	120	87	31	31	36
\$300 to \$399.....	—	99	64	—	133	101	29	38	29
\$400 to \$499.....	12	177	96	—	163	81	68	30	70
\$500 to \$599.....	13	66	122	12	170	157	86	55	58
\$600 to \$799.....	—	43	170	—	339	237	113	136	167
\$800 to \$999.....	3	5	26	—	164	80	22	37	65
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	6	—	38	40	15	19	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	29
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars).....	558	442	563	575	586	581	561	617	646
Not mortgaged.....	36	285	91	19	183	668	272	279	438
Less than \$100.....	7	26	6	—	7	8	12	12	—
\$100 to \$199.....	27	207	75	19	125	499	193	195	336
\$200 to \$299.....	2	47	10	—	51	156	61	69	91
\$300 to \$399.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	11
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	134	137	139	143	171	171	147	175	176
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	38	331	167	—	170	370	220	155	252
Less than 20 percent.....	29	118	35	—	51	154	99	46	118
20 to 24 percent.....	—	37	—	—	18	54	49	23	25
25 to 29 percent.....	2	44	12	—	24	41	—	31	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	37	22	—	10	16	7	17	12
35 percent or more.....	7	95	98	—	67	99	53	32	78
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	6	4
Median.....	14.5	26.2	39.8	—	28.3	22.6	20.5	25.9	21.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	23	248	164	11	488	415	246	157	234
Less than 20 percent.....	10	146	44	11	183	249	144	84	150
20 to 24 percent.....	6	50	52	—	108	54	52	40	22
25 to 29 percent.....	7	40	28	—	142	74	19	13	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	25	—	36	31	14	12	32
35 percent or more.....	—	12	15	—	19	7	17	8	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	17.5	23.7	10.0	22.8	13.4	16.9	15.4	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	92	151	20	404	343	100	161	170
Less than 20 percent.....	—	92	101	20	258	264	63	115	143
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	44	—	98	56	30	40	24
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	37	23	7	6	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	14.2	16.4	15.8	17.8	14.6	17.7	11.0	12.9
\$50,000 or more.....	3	51	141	—	258	323	70	152	277
Less than 20 percent.....	3	51	136	—	216	306	62	139	265
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	5	—	42	11	8	6	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	10.2	12.0	—	11.7	10.0	12.6	10.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	574	657	201	—	483	1 007	847	233	369
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	12	—	—	—	66	12	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	180	42	26	—	7	71	75	—	8
\$200 to \$299.....	243	212	12	—	41	363	282	31	88
\$300 to \$399.....	90	211	45	—	110	267	212	95	117
\$400 to \$499.....	25	128	53	—	80	176	168	73	44
\$500 to \$599.....	—	17	30	—	59	40	88	13	34
\$600 to \$749.....	5	9	18	—	100	38	6	8	40
\$750 to \$999.....	8	5	17	—	20	13	—	6	22
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	11	33	—	—	—	27	11	7	16
Median (dollars).....	224	331	451	—	424	327	346	383	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	347	296	83	—	114	263	192	40	52
Less than 20 percent.....	27	—	6	—	11	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	27	9	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	64	5	6	—	40	33	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	38	27	6	—	—	—	17	—	—
35 percent or more.....	186	239	65	—	48	212	142	33	41
Not computed.....	5	16	—	—	—	6	18	7	11
Median.....	41.1	50.0+	50.0+	—	28.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	113	166	33	—	74	396	306	44	98
Less than 20 percent.....	33	18	—	—	—	48	39	—	41
20 to 24 percent.....	31	25	—	—	17	107	66	11	6
25 to 29 percent.....	22	52	12	—	22	50	102	20	12
30 to 34 percent.....	6	5	6	—	35	77	27	10	18
35 percent or more.....	21	50	15	—	—	108	66	3	21
Not computed.....	—	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median.....	23.8	28.1	33.8	—	29.5	29.0	27.2	27.7	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	83	146	42	—	223	216	256	92	123
Less than 20 percent.....	69	77	27	—	99	129	159	71	59
20 to 24 percent.....	—	49	7	—	61	39	73	14	38
25 to 29 percent.....	—	12	—	—	29	24	6	7	4
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	8	—	24	9	13	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	16
Not computed.....	6	8	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Median.....	15.5	18.6	18.9	—	21.0	17.2	18.2	17.0	20.3
\$35,000 or more.....	31	49	43	—	72	132	93	57	96
Less than 20 percent.....	31	49	39	—	47	106	88	57	75
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	15	18	5	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.9	10.0	15.6	—	16.6	10.6	10.0	13.0	13.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne city, Laramie County—Con.							
	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	659	—	952	1 395	985	1 091	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	466	—	749	1 084	898	979	—	—
Less than \$300 -----	50	—	12	64	38	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	58	—	17	56	72	84	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	59	—	65	123	75	101	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	98	—	79	122	73	139	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	152	—	95	310	363	371	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	37	—	191	274	221	234	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	12	—	227	122	56	37	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	56	13	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	574	—	896	723	693	684	—	—
Not mortgaged -----	193	—	203	311	87	112	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	159	—	88	212	68	86	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	17	—	87	75	19	26	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	9	—	28	24	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	146	—	211	182	174	177	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	177	—	96	188	112	102	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	86	—	31	89	13	35	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	—	18	23	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	4	—	—	15	9	25	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	18	—	—	7	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	58	—	41	54	60	42	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.1	—	23.9	21.1	41.7	28.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	225	—	163	245	289	384	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	104	—	60	112	70	96	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	36	—	22	—	24	80	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	47	—	5	62	79	91	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	23	—	36	61	64	55	—	—
35 percent or more -----	15	—	40	10	52	62	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.2	—	24.9	25.8	28.2	25.9	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	138	—	217	443	251	378	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	93	—	82	285	138	165	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	33	—	54	63	77	118	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	46	79	29	56	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	12	—	16	16	7	20	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.3	—	22.5	17.5	19.1	21.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	119	—	476	519	333	227	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	109	—	332	455	289	201	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	10	—	93	64	38	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.1	—	15.5	14.2	15.1	13.8	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	729	—	448	548	742	452	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	3	—	—	51	10	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	92	—	—	73	33	8	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	219	—	8	46	67	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	179	—	139	77	265	134	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	121	—	180	155	151	122	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	63	—	47	44	60	54	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	31	—	30	60	57	84	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	6	—	22	42	70	12	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	5	—	29	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	15	—	17	—	—	19	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	331	—	424	410	398	447	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	174	—	42	195	271	66	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	—	—	26	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	40	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	13	—	—	48	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	138	—	37	56	223	59	—	—
Not computed -----	16	—	5	—	5	7	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	—	50.0+	30.7	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	229	—	150	154	137	78	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	49	—	21	15	17	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	65	—	14	7	75	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	29	—	41	55	18	10	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	—	62	77	27	34	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—
Median -----	25.2	—	34.1	35.0	28.4	35.3	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	204	—	127	77	218	141	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	127	—	45	29	94	41	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	35	—	57	36	63	59	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	36	—	20	7	30	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	5	16	14	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	5	—	15	—	—	—
Not computed -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.3	—	21.6	21.3	21.2	22.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more -----	122	—	129	122	116	167	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	115	—	100	80	104	148	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	—	20	42	12	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	—	14.4	18.1	13.8	13.5	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	43	615	10	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	—	30	397	10	—	—	—	—	
Less than \$300	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	12	28	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	
\$600 to \$799	—	—	11	201	10	—	—	—	—	
\$800 to \$999	—	—	7	61	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	—	—	638	673	675	—	—	—	—	
Not mortgaged	—	—	13	218	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than \$100	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	—	7	160	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$299	—	—	6	38	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	—	—	196	171	—	—	—	—	—	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	—	7	137	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	7	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	50.0+	26.9	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	18	194	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	7	101	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	27.5	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	18	146	10	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	18	70	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	59	10	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	10.0-	20.3	22.5	—	—	—	—	
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	—	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	8	766	6	13	—	—	—	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	—	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$299	—	—	5	134	6	—	—	—	—	
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	344	—	13	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	—	—	230	364	288	323	—	—	—	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	5	232	6	13	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	172	6	13	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	5	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	—	—	—	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	3	292	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	17.5	28.0	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	—	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	—	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Laramie County—Con.							
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10	78	201	123	354	290	432	407
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	5	73	147	102	229	250	351	151
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	11	21	—	29
\$300 to \$399	—	7	—	—	18	11	—	21
\$400 to \$499	—	—	14	7	6	22	37	28
\$500 to \$599	—	7	9	—	35	19	21	23
\$600 to \$799	—	13	24	31	55	61	122	32
\$800 to \$999	5	—	36	36	72	68	112	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	34	38	22	32	48	52	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	7	26	6	—	—	7	2
\$2,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	825	1 198	952	905	760	745	792	491
Not mortgaged	5	5	54	21	125	40	81	256
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	13	—	7	24
\$100 to \$199	5	5	36	16	103	27	33	201
\$200 to \$299	—	—	11	—	9	6	16	24
\$300 to \$399	—	—	7	—	—	—	13	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Median (dollars)	175	175	172	167	141	187	202	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	5	22	7	83	43	68	167
Less than 20 percent	—	5	13	—	28	—	24	101
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	9	7	7	34	34	31
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5
Median	—	17.5	13.6	50.0+	24.5	50.0+	36.5	15.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	—	23	38	86	67	38	124
Less than 20 percent	5	—	23	21	36	27	16	96
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	8	14	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	22	—	8	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	13	22	—	8
35 percent or more	5	—	—	10	8	10	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.0	—	10.0—	13.3	25.0	24.1	21.1	10.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	21	84	35	61	101	94	63
Less than 20 percent	—	7	32	5	50	40	51	55
20 to 24 percent	—	6	17	14	5	42	12	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	4	6	7	24	2
30 to 34 percent	—	8	10	—	—	12	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	17	12	—	—	—	1
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.9	22.9	24.5	12.5	21.3	19.3	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	—	52	72	43	124	79	232	53
Less than 20 percent	—	37	42	25	83	41	197	49
20 to 24 percent	—	—	18	13	41	32	25	2
25 to 29 percent	—	10	12	—	—	6	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	16.9	16.7	18.7	15.4	19.7	15.1	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	820	27	—	5	139	84	108	214
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14
\$100 to \$199	8	—	—	—	28	—	—	26
\$200 to \$299	112	10	—	5	48	—	5	55
\$300 to \$399	162	—	—	—	20	16	30	57
\$400 to \$499	83	10	—	—	10	36	31	13
\$500 to \$599	35	—	—	—	18	—	9	7
\$600 to \$749	28	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	392	—	—	—	15	25	17	42
Median (dollars)	360	442	—	288	274	418	452	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	30	5	—	—	39	6	27	67
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	24
35 percent or more	13	5	—	—	11	—	17	23
Not computed	17	—	—	—	15	6	10	43.3
Median	48.1	50.0+	—	—	34.6	—	50.0+	54
\$10,000 to \$19,999	350	5	—	—	46	12	36	8
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	—	15	—	3	13
20 to 24 percent	83	—	—	—	—	4	6	8
25 to 29 percent	58	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
30 to 34 percent	50	—	—	—	26	—	7	8
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	5	8	7	9
Not computed	143	—	—	—	—	—	12	25.9
Median	25.4	45.0	—	—	31.5	42.5	29.2	67
\$20,000 to \$34,999	287	10	—	5	54	40	19	58
Less than 20 percent	76	5	—	5	41	12	13	—
20 to 24 percent	35	—	—	—	13	8	6	2
25 to 29 percent	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	18.3	20.0	—	17.5	17.9	20.9	18.7	13.2
\$35,000 or more	153	7	—	—	—	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent	84	7	—	—	—	20	19	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	69	—	—	—	—	6	—	3
Median	14.8	12.5	—	—	—	12.5	17.0	10.0—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11
Occupied housing units	25 943	25 943	18 541	1 111	708	2 630	1 787	1 373	687
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	147	147	98	—	—	—	—	—	12
1985 to 1988	1 838	1 838	852	47	3	419	91	—	184
1980 to 1984	2 715	2 715	1 763	49	56	383	248	6	10
1970 to 1979	6 808	6 808	3 989	84	198	1 166	403	103	29
1960 to 1969	3 787	3 787	3 143	71	208	1 166	403	103	119
1950 to 1959	4 389	4 389	3 742	267	239	222	219	114	108
1940 to 1949	2 566	2 566	2 136	342	4	182	12	296	69
1939 or earlier	3 693	3 693	2 818	251	—	75	10	756	156
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	159	159	119	12	—	30	—	13	—
1 bedroom	2 672	2 672	2 263	165	12	192	66	251	20
2 bedrooms	6 982	6 982	4 885	511	77	1 032	319	513	198
3 bedrooms	9 732	9 732	6 351	323	343	1 168	798	385	360
4 bedrooms	4 972	4 972	3 879	70	196	197	492	206	84
5 or more bedrooms	1 426	1 426	1 044	30	80	11	112	5	25
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	25 804	25 804	18 432	1 093	708	2 622	1 771	1 361	687
Source of water, public system or private company	22 002	22 002	18 205	1 105	664	2 413	1 761	1 356	677
Sewage disposal, public sewer	22 172	22 172	18 311	1 105	664	2 491	1 761	1 368	672
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	30	9	—	8	10	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	34	34	20	4	—	8	10	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	20 792	20 792	16 127	1 022	658	2 300	1 483	1 280	590
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 099	1 099	103	13	—	30	—	—	—
Electricity	2 873	2 873	1 903	65	32	204	231	65	67
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	100	100	27	—	—	9	—	—	12
All other fuels	1 011	1 011	313	11	18	87	22	19	18
No fuel used	68	68	68	—	—	—	51	4	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	1 188	1 188	1 007	89	5	112	13	113	—
1	7 949	7 949	6 127	486	182	906	493	548	216
2	10 098	10 098	7 111	315	287	1 000	769	527	377
3 or more	6 708	6 708	4 296	221	234	612	512	185	94
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	17 372	17 372	12 085	630	552	1 925	1 359	750	10
1989 to March 1990	1 804	1 804	1 181	63	53	312	91	69	—
1985 to 1988	4 667	4 667	3 073	132	139	682	374	191	—
1980 to 1984	2 879	2 879	1 857	71	66	414	245	129	—
1970 to 1979	4 280	4 280	2 948	147	175	307	389	195	5
1969 or earlier	3 742	3 742	3 026	217	119	210	260	166	5
Renter-occupied housing units	8 571	8 571	6 456	481	156	705	428	623	677
1989 to March 1990	4 604	4 604	3 485	263	72	444	296	338	332
1985 to 1988	2 789	2 789	2 012	110	84	229	99	197	332
1980 to 1984	692	692	583	79	—	—	33	42	13
1970 to 1979	288	288	217	22	—	20	—	12	—
1969 or earlier	198	198	159	7	—	12	—	34	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	844	844	561	97	12	164	39	86	11
Householder 65 years and over	5 007	5 007	3 950	275	68	348	286	268	5
Owner-occupied housing units	3 895	3 895	2 963	188	68	302	252	199	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	17	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	61	61	26	11	—	34	—	—	—
No vehicle available	552	552	480	54	—	25	—	47	—
Complete plumbing facilities	25 899	25 899	18 511	1 102	708	2 622	1 777	1 373	687
1.00 or less persons per room	25 444	25 444	18 272	1 061	689	2 509	1 769	1 343	667
1.01 or more persons per room	455	455	239	41	19	113	8	30	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	30	9	—	8	10	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	44	44	30	9	—	8	10	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 601	38 601	38 963	24 436	35 406	28 942	37 907	34 261	22 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 295	22 295	21 880	15 832	21 726	20 228	25 240	22 410	26 379
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 564	2 564	1 789	252	76	427	103	131	48
Owner-occupied housing units	843	843	448	59	6	239	19	30	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 721	1 721	1 341	193	70	188	84	101	48

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 835	2 525	1 105	664	1 771	1 373	1 671	1 787	2 599	687
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	59	18	—	—	—	—	59	9	—	12
1985 to 1988	176	132	41	—	81	6	149	123	419	184
1980 to 1984	260	554	49	56	248	39	220	436	371	10
1970 to 1979	819	1 193	84	192	403	103	745	813	1 186	29
1960 to 1969	347	310	71	196	798	59	334	239	163	119
1950 to 1959	155	236	267	220	219	114	145	147	214	108
1940 to 1949	—	60	342	—	12	296	—	20	182	69
1939 or earlier	19	22	251	—	10	756	19	—	64	156
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	7	—	12	—	—	13	7	—	30	—
1 bedroom	160	116	165	12	66	251	160	51	192	20
2 bedrooms	342	663	511	64	313	513	306	468	1 032	198
3 bedrooms	641	1 037	317	323	788	385	596	663	1 137	360
4 bedrooms	539	581	70	185	492	206	480	508	197	84
5 or more bedrooms	146	128	30	80	112	5	122	97	11	25
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 805	2 525	1 087	664	1 755	1 361	1 641	1 787	2 591	687
Source of water, public system or private company	1 646	1 678	1 105	664	1 761	1 356	1 646	1 598	2 382	677
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 646	1 765	1 105	664	1 761	1 368	1 646	1 675	2 460	672
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 377	2 111	1 022	621	1 467	1 280	1 236	1 559	2 269	590
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	63	7	—	—	—	—	19	30	—
Electricity	389	253	65	32	231	65	380	178	204	67
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	12
All other fuels	69	85	11	11	22	19	55	31	87	18
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	51	4	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	80	68	89	5	13	113	80	52	112	—
1	404	556	486	182	487	548	393	410	895	216
2	808	1 159	309	259	759	527	739	864	1 000	377
3 or more	543	742	221	218	512	185	459	461	592	94
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 162	1 982	630	516	1 349	750	1 003	1 383	1 894	10
1989 to March 1990	126	362	63	46	91	69	115	269	300	—
1985 to 1988	355	611	132	130	364	191	305	484	682	—
1980 to 1984	243	354	71	66	245	129	204	209	414	—
1970 to 1979	277	452	147	169	389	195	234	285	299	5
1969 or earlier	161	203	217	105	260	166	145	136	199	5
Renter-occupied housing units	673	543	475	148	422	623	668	404	705	677
1989 to March 1990	488	349	263	69	290	338	483	256	444	332
1985 to 1988	165	143	104	79	99	197	165	138	229	332
1980 to 1984	9	23	79	—	33	42	9	10	—	13
1970 to 1979	—	22	22	—	—	12	—	—	20	—
1969 or earlier	11	6	7	—	—	34	11	—	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	35	20	97	12	33	86	24	10	164	11
Householder 65 years and over	194	299	275	54	286	268	182	184	337	5
Owner-occupied housing units	124	299	188	54	252	199	112	184	291	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
No vehicle available	47	7	54	—	—	47	47	—	25	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 835	2 525	1 096	664	1 761	1 373	1 671	1 787	2 591	687
1.00 or less persons per room	1 809	2 443	1 055	645	1 753	1 343	1 645	1 748	2 478	667
1.01 or more persons per room	26	82	41	19	8	30	26	39	113	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 079	34 998	24 436	35 309	37 914	34 261	43 810	34 653	28 857	22 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 868	25 242	15 797	21 793	25 540	22 410	25 912	28 870	20 228	26 379
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	207	195	252	76	97	131	201	122	427	48
Owner-occupied housing units	35	79	59	6	19	30	29	58	239	—
Renter-occupied housing units	172	116	193	70	78	101	172	64	188	48

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 10	Tract 11
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 194	13 194	10 702	515	534	622	1 267	582	10
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	9 391	9 391	7 698	303	440	385	1 084	403	5
Less than \$300.....	590	590	513	40	34	18	120	23	—
\$300 to \$399.....	839	839	729	75	51	53	133	51	—
\$400 to \$499.....	1 139	1 139	987	129	91	28	136	59	—
\$500 to \$599.....	1 280	1 280	1 139	26	87	48	163	89	—
\$600 to \$799.....	2 849	2 849	2 311	28	138	194	320	138	—
\$800 to \$999.....	1 709	1 709	1 318	5	33	44	164	31	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	805	805	574	—	6	—	38	12	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	162	162	114	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	18	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	649	649	633	427	567	654	592	581	825
Not mortgaged	3 803	3 803	3 004	212	94	237	183	179	5
Less than \$100.....	138	138	71	26	6	20	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 767	2 767	2 182	150	82	179	125	153	5
\$200 to \$299.....	767	767	666	31	6	38	51	17	—
\$300 to \$399.....	102	102	77	5	—	—	—	9	—
\$400 to \$499.....	12	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	17	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	169	169	170	131	140	170	171	150	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	2 692	2 692	2 167	231	124	130	170	160	—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 083	1 083	858	98	35	54	51	78	—
20 to 24 percent.....	291	291	251	20	—	7	18	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	220	220	195	29	12	8	24	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	215	215	149	34	16	29	10	18	—
35 percent or more.....	825	825	680	50	61	23	67	49	—
Not computed.....	58	58	34	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.4	34.7	24.6	28.3	20.9	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 634	3 634	3 046	180	162	205	441	193	10
Less than 20 percent.....	1 678	1 678	1 356	107	44	112	183	72	5
20 to 24 percent.....	527	527	464	34	39	24	61	36	—
25 to 29 percent.....	642	642	580	27	32	17	142	47	—
30 to 34 percent.....	451	451	383	—	32	18	36	23	—
35 percent or more.....	336	336	263	12	15	34	19	15	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	21.3	21.8	17.4	24.7	14.0	23.1	23.4	25.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 286	3 286	2 682	66	134	166	405	117	—
Less than 20 percent.....	2 016	2 016	1 709	66	98	90	249	85	—
20 to 24 percent.....	760	760	598	—	30	59	108	20	—
25 to 29 percent.....	344	344	280	—	—	17	37	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	105	105	64	—	—	—	5	12	—
35 percent or more.....	61	61	31	—	6	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.7	17.7	17.4	15.9	11.9	19.1	18.1	17.1	—
\$50,000 or more	3 582	3 582	2 807	38	114	121	251	112	—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 013	3 013	2 430	38	109	110	209	102	—
20 to 24 percent.....	441	441	299	—	5	11	42	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	104	104	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	19	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.2	13.2	12.8	10.0	12.6	10.7	11.6	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 388	8 388	6 445	475	151	705	428	623	677
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	153	153	136	—	—	—	44	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	579	579	482	26	22	33	—	73	8
\$200 to \$299.....	1 723	1 723	1 402	159	6	113	32	173	81
\$300 to \$399.....	2 279	2 279	1 720	138	33	304	104	158	132
\$400 to \$499.....	1 621	1 621	1 319	108	32	135	69	118	75
\$500 to \$599.....	651	651	533	10	30	49	59	54	35
\$600 to \$749.....	517	517	442	5	11	40	100	26	28
\$750 to \$999.....	245	245	225	5	17	—	20	6	—
\$1,000 or more.....	39	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	581	581	147	24	—	31	—	15	318
Median (dollars).....	365	365	367	333	459	375	439	338	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	2 106	2 106	1 739	198	49	201	84	144	11
Less than 20 percent.....	98	98	81	—	6	11	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	74	74	71	—	—	—	10	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	185	185	169	5	6	7	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	159	159	136	20	—	8	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	1 444	1 444	1 211	173	37	152	40	114	5
Not computed.....	146	146	71	—	—	23	—	16	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 505	2 505	1 812	149	36	269	74	202	271
Less than 20 percent.....	286	286	207	18	3	34	—	42	16
20 to 24 percent.....	501	501	339	20	—	77	17	49	68
25 to 29 percent.....	529	529	420	47	12	49	22	57	42
30 to 34 percent.....	426	426	317	5	6	29	35	27	42
35 percent or more.....	568	568	470	43	15	68	—	20	—
Not computed.....	195	195	59	16	—	12	—	7	103
Median.....	28.5	28.5	28.9	28.0	32.5	26.8	29.5	25.6	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 336	2 336	1 788	101	35	123	198	175	249
Less than 20 percent.....	1 270	1 270	978	59	27	111	91	112	61
20 to 24 percent.....	532	532	458	28	—	12	55	30	35
25 to 29 percent.....	183	183	173	6	—	—	18	27	8
30 to 34 percent.....	110	110	103	—	8	—	24	—	—
35 percent or more.....	49	49	44	—	—	—	10	—	5
Not computed.....	192	192	32	8	—	—	—	6	140
Median.....	18.8	18.8	19.2	17.4	18.2	17.3	20.7	18.1	19.1
\$35,000 or more	1 441	1 441	1 106	27	31	112	72	102	146
Less than 20 percent.....	1 178	1 178	931	27	27	103	47	95	77
20 to 24 percent.....	135	135	135	—	—	—	15	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	30	30	23	—	4	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	98	98	17	—	—	9	—	—	69
Median.....	13.2	13.2	13.3	10.0	17.1	11.8	16.6	10.2	15.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County						Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 076	1 368	515	498	1 257	582	953	1 023	591	10
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	968	1 140	303	417	1 074	403	866	911	373	5
Less than \$300	38	18	40	34	120	23	38	7	18	—
\$300 to \$399	72	102	75	51	133	51	72	84	53	—
\$400 to \$499	74	89	129	79	136	59	67	83	28	—
\$500 to \$599	67	174	26	87	163	89	67	139	36	—
\$600 to \$799	376	407	28	134	310	138	345	352	194	—
\$800 to \$999	257	294	5	26	164	31	221	222	44	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	78	50	—	6	38	12	56	18	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	712	684	427	568	588	581	695	678	660	825
Not mortgaged	108	228	212	81	183	179	87	112	218	5
Less than \$100	5	13	26	6	7	—	—	—	20	—
\$100 to \$199	84	189	150	75	125	153	68	86	160	5
\$200 to \$299	19	26	31	—	51	17	19	26	38	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	172	159	131	134	171	150	174	177	171	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	119	185	231	124	170	160	112	102	130	—
Less than 20 percent	13	63	98	35	51	78	13	35	54	—
20 to 24 percent	18	15	20	—	18	11	18	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent	9	25	29	12	24	4	9	25	8	—
30 to 34 percent	12	33	34	16	10	18	12	—	29	—
35 percent or more	67	49	50	61	67	49	60	42	23	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	43.3	27.9	24.4	34.7	28.3	20.9	41.7	28.2	24.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	327	451	180	144	441	193	289	365	194	10
Less than 20 percent	91	132	107	37	183	72	70	96	101	5
20 to 24 percent	24	87	34	39	61	36	24	80	24	—
25 to 29 percent	86	94	27	28	142	47	79	72	17	—
30 to 34 percent	64	68	—	25	36	23	64	55	18	—
35 percent or more	62	70	12	15	19	15	52	62	34	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	25.3	17.4	24.5	23.1	23.4	28.2	25.5	14.6	25.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	260	381	66	116	395	117	225	329	146	—
Less than 20 percent	123	188	66	80	249	85	118	147	70	—
20 to 24 percent	91	123	—	30	98	20	77	118	59	—
25 to 29 percent	23	62	—	—	37	—	23	56	17	—
30 to 34 percent	11	8	—	—	5	12	7	8	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.1	15.9	14.2	17.9	17.1	19.6	20.7	20.3	—
\$50,000 or more	370	351	38	114	251	112	327	227	121	—
Less than 20 percent	308	284	38	109	209	102	283	201	110	—
20 to 24 percent	51	67	—	5	42	10	38	26	11	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	14.2	10.0	12.6	11.6	10.0	15.2	13.8	10.7	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	662	543	475	148	422	623	657	404	705	677
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	10	7	—	—	44	—	10	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	19	28	26	19	—	73	19	—	33	8
\$200 to \$299	65	48	159	6	26	173	60	—	113	81
\$300 to \$399	244	136	138	33	104	158	244	116	304	132
\$400 to \$499	119	132	108	32	69	118	119	122	135	75
\$500 to \$599	60	72	10	30	59	54	60	54	49	35
\$600 to \$749	54	74	5	11	100	26	54	74	40	28
\$750 to \$999	62	12	5	17	20	6	62	12	—	—
\$1,000 or more	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	34	24	—	—	15	—	19	31	318
Median (dollars)	397	424	333	460	441	338	398	456	375	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	225	85	198	49	78	144	225	46	201	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	10	7	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	5	6	23	—	9	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	10	13	20	—	—	7	10	—	8	—
35 percent or more	191	50	173	37	34	114	191	39	152	5
Not computed	5	22	—	—	—	16	5	7	23	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	116	114	149	33	74	202	116	68	269	271
Less than 20 percent	—	15	18	—	—	42	—	—	34	16
20 to 24 percent	11	11	20	—	17	49	11	11	77	68
25 to 29 percent	75	11	47	12	22	57	75	11	49	42
30 to 34 percent	10	26	5	6	35	27	10	—	29	42
35 percent or more	20	39	43	15	—	20	20	34	68	—
Not computed	—	12	16	—	—	7	—	12	—	103
Median	28.1	32.7	28.0	33.8	29.5	25.6	28.1	36.8	26.8	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	213	195	101	35	198	175	208	141	123	249
Less than 20 percent	92	82	59	27	91	112	87	41	111	61
20 to 24 percent	63	72	28	—	55	30	63	59	12	35
25 to 29 percent	27	27	6	—	18	27	27	27	—	8
30 to 34 percent	16	14	—	8	24	—	16	14	—	—
35 percent or more	15	—	—	—	10	—	15	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	140
Median	21.2	21.1	17.4	18.2	20.7	18.1	21.3	22.5	17.3	19.1
\$35,000 or more	108	149	27	31	72	102	108	149	112	146
Less than 20 percent	96	130	27	27	47	95	96	130	103	77
20 to 24 percent	12	19	—	—	15	7	12	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	69
Median	14.1	13.3	10.0	17.1	16.6	10.2	14.1	13.3	11.8	15.3

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Laramie County	Remainder of Laramie County
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 11	Tract 11 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	686	686	555	117	117
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	58	58	—	52	52
1980 to 1984	64	64	54	10	10
1970 to 1979	170	170	162	—	—
1960 to 1969	83	83	61	22	22
1950 to 1959	98	98	80	18	18
1940 to 1949	69	69	61	8	8
1939 or earlier	144	144	137	7	7
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	19	19	19	—	—
1 bedroom	123	123	123	—	—
2 bedrooms	214	214	170	38	38
3 bedrooms	209	209	135	66	66
4 bedrooms	80	80	67	13	13
5 or more bedrooms	41	41	41	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	672	672	541	117	117
Source of water, public system or private company	686	686	555	117	117
Sewage disposal, public sewer	668	668	555	107	107
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	535	535	412	109	109
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6	6	—	—
Electricity	117	117	109	8	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	28	28	28	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	79	79	79	—	—
1	312	312	228	78	78
2	211	211	171	32	32
3 or more	84	84	77	7	7
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	253	253	239	—	—
1989 to March 1990	14	14	14	—	—
1985 to 1988	74	74	60	—	—
1980 to 1984	24	24	24	—	—
1970 to 1979	116	116	116	—	—
1969 or earlier	25	25	25	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	433	433	316	117	117
1989 to March 1990	216	216	156	60	60
1985 to 1988	160	160	103	57	57
1980 to 1984	27	27	27	—	—
1970 to 1979	17	17	17	—	—
1969 or earlier	13	13	13	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	64	64	64	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	66	66	66	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	47	47	47	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	9	9	9	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	686	686	555	117	117
1.00 or less persons per room	658	658	535	117	117
1.01 or more persons per room	28	28	20	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 850	34 850	35 539	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 811	16 811	16 555	17 500	17 500
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	120	120	85	29	29
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	114	114	85	29	29

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Laramie County	Remainder of Laramie County
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 11	Tract 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	207	207	207	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	179	179	179	-	-
Less than \$300	10	10	10	-	-
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7	-	-
\$400 to \$499	38	38	38	-	-
\$500 to \$599	22	22	22	-	-
\$600 to \$799	58	58	58	-	-
\$800 to \$999	17	17	17	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	27	27	27	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	657	657	657	-	-
Not mortgaged	28	28	28	-	-
Less than \$100	15	15	15	-	-
\$100 to \$199	13	13	13	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	100-	100-	100-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	64	64	64	-	-
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	42	42	42	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	41.7	41.7	41.7	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	29	29	-	-
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.2	14.2	14.2	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	89	89	-	-
Less than 20 percent	35	35	35	-	-
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17	-	-
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12	-	-
35 percent or more	19	19	19	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	22.8	22.8	22.8	-	-
\$50,000 or more	25	25	25	-	-
Less than 20 percent	17	17	17	-	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.3	16.3	16.3	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	426	426	309	117	117
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	11	11	11	-	-
\$100 to \$199	29	29	29	-	-
\$200 to \$299	140	140	117	23	23
\$300 to \$399	115	115	85	30	30
\$400 to \$499	34	34	34	-	-
\$500 to \$599	5	5	5	-	-
\$600 to \$749	23	23	23	-	-
\$750 to \$999	5	5	5	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	64	64	-	64	64
Median (dollars)	302	302	297	311	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	128	128	109	19	19
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	-	-
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent	16	16	16	-	-
35 percent or more	75	75	67	8	8
Not computed	18	18	7	11	11
Median	49.5	49.5	50.0+	45.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	149	149	96	53	53
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	-	-
20 to 24 percent	39	39	32	7	7
25 to 29 percent	37	37	21	16	16
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	-	-
35 percent or more	17	17	17	-	-
Not computed	30	30	-	30	30
Median	25.6	25.6	25.0	26.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	86	86	48	38	38
Less than 20 percent	21	21	6	15	15
20 to 24 percent	32	32	32	-	-
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	5	5	5	-	-
Not computed	23	23	-	23	23
Median	21.6	21.6	22.8	14.7	14.7
\$35,000 or more	63	63	56	7	7
Less than 20 percent	54	54	47	7	7
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.6	12.6	13.3	10.0-	10.0-

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
Occupied housing units	283	283	171
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	6	6	—
1985 to 1988	27	27	—
1980 to 1984	19	19	6
1970 to 1979	100	100	61
1960 to 1969	36	36	23
1950 to 1959	30	30	22
1940 to 1949	25	25	23
1939 or earlier	40	40	36
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	6	6	6
1 bedroom	33	33	21
2 bedrooms	88	88	57
3 bedrooms	45	45	13
4 bedrooms	79	79	60
5 or more bedrooms	32	32	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	277	277	165
Source of water, public system or private company	214	214	163
Sewage disposal, public sewer	234	234	171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	210	210	143
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	27	9
Electricity	36	36	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	10	10	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	36	36	30
1	56	56	38
2	87	87	48
3 or more	104	104	55
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	151	151	92
1989 to March 1990	23	23	14
1985 to 1988	65	65	26
1980 to 1984	13	13	13
1970 to 1979	35	35	26
1969 or earlier	15	15	13
Renter-occupied housing units	132	132	79
1989 to March 1990	87	87	48
1985 to 1988	37	37	31
1980 to 1984	2	2	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	6	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	23	23	18
Householder 65 years and over	35	35	26
Owner-occupied housing units	24	24	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	6
No telephone in unit	6	6	6
No vehicle available	13	13	13
Complete plumbing facilities	277	277	165
1.00 or less persons per room	249	249	165
1.01 or more persons per room	28	28	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 420	36 420	37 341
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 611	19 611	20 702
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	72	72	42
Owner-occupied housing units	17	17	14
Renter-occupied housing units	55	55	28

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	120	120	92
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	89	89	64
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599	15	15	15
\$600 to \$799	30	30	22
\$800 to \$999	31	31	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	778	778	675
Not mortgaged	31	31	28
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	16	16	13
\$200 to \$299	9	9	9
\$300 to \$399	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	175	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.0	25.0	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26	26	24
Less than 20 percent	11	11	9
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.4	21.4	22.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	20	12
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	14	14	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.4	21.4	20.0
\$50,000 or more	48	48	30
Less than 20 percent	48	48	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	130	130	79
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	15	15
\$200 to \$299	46	46	33
\$300 to \$399	29	29	16
\$400 to \$499	10	10	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	8	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	22	—
Median (dollars)	290	290	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	34	34	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	28	28
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	46	46	20
Less than 20 percent	3	3	3
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	13	13	—
35 percent or more	3	3	—
Not computed	10	10	—
Median	29.2	29.2	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	32	19
Less than 20 percent	32	32	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.7	16.7	15.7
\$35,000 or more	18	18	12
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	11.3	11.3	11.3

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
Occupied housing units -----	159	159	151
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	14	14	14
1980 to 1984 -----	16	16	16
1970 to 1979 -----	13	13	13
1960 to 1969 -----	52	52	44
1950 to 1959 -----	19	19	19
1940 to 1949 -----	19	19	19
1939 or earlier -----	26	26	26
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	56	56	56
2 bedrooms -----	43	43	43
3 bedrooms -----	49	49	41
4 bedrooms -----	11	11	11
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	159	159	151
Source of water, public system or private company -----	151	151	143
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	151	151	143
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	120	120	112
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—
Electricity -----	27	27	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5	5	5
All other fuels -----	7	7	7
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	8	8	8
1 -----	71	71	71
2 -----	56	56	48
3 or more -----	24	24	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	64	64	64
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	21	21	21
1980 to 1984 -----	7	7	7
1970 to 1979 -----	28	28	28
1969 or earlier -----	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	95	95	87
1989 to March 1990 -----	35	35	35
1985 to 1988 -----	60	60	52
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	5	5	5
Householder 65 years and over -----	8	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	—	—
No vehicle available -----	8	8	8
Complete plumbing facilities -----	159	159	151
1.00 or less persons per room -----	145	145	137
1.01 or more persons per room -----	14	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 109	36 109	36 109
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 724	19 724	19 975
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	26	26	26
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	26	26	26

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County	
		Total	Cheyenne city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	43	43	43
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	22	22	22
Less than \$300 -----	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	15	15	15
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	663	663	663
Not mortgaged -----	21	21	21
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	14	14	14
\$200 to \$299 -----	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	138	138	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	13	13	13
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.4	10.4	10.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	95	95	87
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	11	11	11
\$200 to \$299 -----	9	9	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	31	31	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	30	30	22
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	4	4
\$600 to \$749 -----	5	5	5
\$750 to \$999 -----	5	5	5
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	395	395	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	26	26	26
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	45.0	45.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	32	32	24
Less than 20 percent -----	2	2	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	8
35 percent or more -----	7	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	32.2	32.2	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	17	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	25.6	25.6	25.6
\$35,000 or more -----	20	20	20
Less than 20 percent -----	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County				
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Occupied housing units	2 209	2 209	1 861	578	228	194	139	165
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	47	47	30	6	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	186	186	78	15	—	13	—	—
1970 to 1979	481	481	346	45	61	49	25	—
1960 to 1969	309	309	296	50	111	98	40	36
1950 to 1959	516	516	478	224	42	13	55	—
1940 to 1949	273	273	257	126	9	21	7	109
1939 or earlier	391	391	376	112	5	—	12	11
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	62	62	57	9	—	—	11	—
1 bedroom	293	293	232	87	10	39	—	31
2 bedrooms	632	632	516	235	22	80	5	39
3 bedrooms	846	846	692	187	142	68	60	54
4 bedrooms	276	276	264	35	33	7	63	41
5 or more bedrooms	100	100	100	25	21	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 192	2 192	1 849	566	228	194	139	165
Source of water, public system or private company	2 086	2 086	1 856	578	221	152	139	165
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 116	2 116	1 849	578	221	183	139	165
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 866	1 866	1 572	522	199	194	115	165
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	67	67	34	7	—	—	—	—
Electricity	254	254	233	43	29	—	24	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	22	22	22	6	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	206	206	192	82	24	11	6	—
1	748	748	623	211	46	71	53	59
2	742	742	604	186	79	71	35	70
3 or more	513	513	442	99	79	41	45	36
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 320	1 320	1 098	328	171	125	105	114
1989 to March 1990	176	176	151	48	22	17	27	12
1985 to 1988	217	217	137	41	4	49	22	22
1980 to 1984	183	183	139	50	10	23	9	7
1970 to 1979	441	441	387	62	112	24	35	31
1969 or earlier	303	303	284	127	23	12	12	42
Renter-occupied housing units	889	889	763	250	57	69	34	51
1989 to March 1990	476	476	386	114	12	36	18	24
1985 to 1988	275	275	240	67	45	33	16	10
1980 to 1984	75	75	74	40	—	—	—	17
1970 to 1979	63	63	63	29	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	153	153	102	38	—	37	6	—
Householder 65 years and over	347	347	328	151	10	12	21	60
Owner-occupied housing units	255	255	236	117	10	12	21	43
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	68	68	68	49	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 209	2 209	1 861	578	228	194	139	165
1.00 or less persons per room	2 118	2 118	1 802	554	207	170	139	165
1.01 or more persons per room	91	91	59	24	21	24	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 783	31 783	32 686	23 234	38 567	21 579	34 809	32 199
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 400	14 400	14 669	16 053	12 606	11 762	9 319	15 473
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	489	489	389	145	57	69	23	17
Owner-occupied housing units	77	77	61	45	17	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	412	412	328	100	40	62	23	17

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	178	97	578	216	139	165	178	194
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	18	6	—	—	—	—	13
1980 to 1984	—	6	15	—	25	—	—	49
1970 to 1979	—	54	45	54	40	36	—	98
1960 to 1969	8	—	50	111	55	—	8	13
1950 to 1959	10	19	224	42	7	109	10	21
1940 to 1949	44	—	126	9	12	11	44	—
1939 or earlier	116	—	112	—	—	9	116	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	18	—	9	—	11	—	18	—
1 bedroom	30	—	87	5	—	31	30	39
2 bedrooms	37	9	235	22	5	39	37	80
3 bedrooms	62	61	187	135	60	54	62	68
4 bedrooms	31	18	35	33	63	41	31	7
5 or more bedrooms	—	9	25	21	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	178	97	566	216	139	165	178	194
Source of water, public system or private company	178	78	578	216	139	165	178	152
Sewage disposal, public sewer	178	84	578	216	139	165	178	183
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	152	82	522	187	115	165	152	194
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	—	7	—	—	—	12	—
Electricity	14	15	43	29	24	—	14	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	13	9	82	24	6	—	13	11
1	79	14	211	41	53	59	79	71
2	52	27	186	79	35	70	52	71
3 or more	34	47	99	72	45	36	34	41
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	95	56	328	164	105	114	95	125
1989 to March 1990	25	—	48	22	27	12	25	17
1985 to 1988	3	34	41	4	22	22	3	49
1980 to 1984	12	9	50	10	9	7	12	23
1970 to 1979	27	13	62	105	35	31	27	24
1969 or earlier	28	—	127	23	12	42	28	12
Renter-occupied housing units	83	41	250	52	34	51	83	69
1989 to March 1990	49	27	114	7	18	24	49	36
1985 to 1988	34	14	67	45	16	10	34	33
1980 to 1984	—	—	40	—	—	17	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	23	6	38	—	6	—	23	37
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	151	10	21	60	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	117	10	21	43	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	178	97	578	216	139	165	178	194
1.00 or less persons per room	174	91	554	195	139	165	174	170
1.01 or more persons per room	4	6	24	21	—	—	4	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 928	42 961	23 234	39 897	34 809	32 199	32 928	21 579
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 723	16 687	16 053	13 241	9 319	15 473	14 723	11 762
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	17	23	145	45	23	17	17	69
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	45	10	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	17	23	100	35	23	17	17	62

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 153	1 153	1 066	313	171	29	105	114	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	896	896	828	204	155	29	84	80	
Less than \$300.....	105	105	99	7	26	—	—	19	
\$300 to \$399.....	120	120	110	44	10	10	—	19	
\$400 to \$499.....	148	148	146	76	22	—	27	—	
\$500 to \$599.....	202	202	187	48	46	—	15	12	
\$600 to \$799.....	225	225	190	29	44	19	29	18	
\$800 to \$999.....	71	71	71	—	7	—	—	12	
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	25	25	25	—	—	—	13	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	536	536	531	467	530	619	600	558	
Not mortgaged.....	257	257	238	109	16	—	21	34	
Less than \$100.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	172	172	164	81	6	—	9	—	
\$200 to \$299.....	78	78	69	28	10	—	12	—	
\$300 to \$399.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	173	173	172	150	210	—	206	175	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	267	267	243	153	30	17	9	28	
Less than 20 percent.....	58	58	58	36	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	35	35	35	17	—	—	9	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	29	29	29	8	—	—	—	19	
30 to 34 percent.....	47	47	37	31	6	10	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	98	98	84	61	24	7	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	31.2	31.2	29.9	32.5	49.0	34.2	22.5	26.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	393	393	371	89	30	12	59	41	
Less than 20 percent.....	178	178	168	46	7	—	12	23	
20 to 24 percent.....	97	97	85	16	18	12	40	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	82	82	82	20	—	—	7	11	
30 to 34 percent.....	19	19	19	—	5	—	—	7	
35 percent or more.....	17	17	17	7	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	21.0	21.0	21.0	19.6	22.2	22.5	22.2	18.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	257	257	229	45	53	—	17	20	
Less than 20 percent.....	216	216	188	45	37	—	17	8	
20 to 24 percent.....	29	29	29	—	16	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	14.7	14.7	15.2	13.6	16.0	—	17.5	25.8	
\$50,000 or more.....	236	236	223	26	58	—	20	25	
Less than 20 percent.....	198	198	185	26	58	—	7	25	
20 to 24 percent.....	32	32	32	—	—	—	13	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	14.0	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.8	—	21.2	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	876	876	756	243	57	69	34	51	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	26	26	26	—	—	—	23	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	128	128	119	16	14	—	—	17	
\$200 to \$299.....	210	210	165	57	5	17	—	21	
\$300 to \$399.....	225	225	185	99	10	40	—	—	
\$400 to \$499.....	185	185	163	38	21	12	11	—	
\$500 to \$599.....	33	33	33	12	—	—	—	—	
\$600 to \$749.....	42	42	42	4	7	—	—	13	
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent.....	27	27	23	17	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	327	327	339	356	397	319	95	260	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	439	439	394	134	40	31	23	17	
Less than 20 percent.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	18	18	18	9	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	48	48	48	—	—	—	23	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	26	7	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	296	296	266	105	40	20	—	17	
Not computed.....	41	41	26	13	—	11	—	—	
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	197	197	137	30	5	31	—	21	
Less than 20 percent.....	26	26	17	—	—	9	—	10	
20 to 24 percent.....	44	44	20	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	67	67	55	18	5	12	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	11	
35 percent or more.....	30	30	15	12	—	10	—	—	
Not computed.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	26.9	26.9	27.6	29.2	27.5	27.7	—	30.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	160	160	152	58	7	—	11	—	
Less than 20 percent.....	49	49	46	17	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	57	57	57	27	7	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	46	46	41	6	—	—	11	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	22.4	22.4	22.3	21.5	22.5	—	27.5	—	
\$35,000 or more.....	80	80	73	21	5	7	—	13	
Less than 20 percent.....	52	52	45	21	5	7	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	28	28	28	—	—	—	—	13	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	13.4	13.4	13.6	10.0	12.5	12.5	—	22.5	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	91	50	313	164	105	114	91	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	86	41	204	148	84	80	86	29
Less than \$300	34	4	7	26	—	19	34	—
\$300 to \$399	13	9	44	22	—	19	13	10
\$400 to \$499	3	—	76	10	27	—	3	—
\$500 to \$599	19	—	48	46	15	12	19	—
\$600 to \$799	11	19	29	37	29	18	11	19
\$800 to \$999	6	9	—	7	—	12	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	367	720	467	524	600	558	367	619
Not mortgaged	5	9	109	16	21	34	5	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	81	6	9	34	—	—
\$200 to \$299	5	9	28	10	12	—	5	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	225	150	210	206	175	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	6	—	153	23	9	28	6	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	17	—	9	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	31	6	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	6	—	61	17	—	—	6	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	45.0	—	32.5	45.5	22.5	26.3	45.0	34.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	19	89	30	59	41	52	12
Less than 20 percent	44	—	46	7	12	23	44	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	18	40	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	8	19	20	—	7	11	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	27.5	19.6	22.2	22.2	18.9	13.4	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	18	45	53	17	20	22	—
Less than 20 percent	16	18	45	37	17	8	16	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	16	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	10.0	13.6	16.0	17.5	25.8	15.0	—
\$50,000 or more	11	13	26	58	20	25	11	—
Less than 20 percent	11	4	26	58	7	25	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	21.4	10.0	12.8	21.2	10.0	16.1	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	83	41	243	52	34	51	83	69
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	3	—	—	—	23	—	3	—
\$100 to \$199	7	8	16	14	—	17	7	—
\$200 to \$299	34	—	57	—	—	21	34	17
\$300 to \$399	15	—	99	10	—	—	15	40
\$400 to \$499	11	18	38	21	11	—	11	12
\$500 to \$599	13	—	12	—	—	—	13	—
\$600 to \$749	—	9	4	7	—	13	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	272	476	356	430	95	260	272	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	31	17	134	35	23	17	31	31
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	23	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	25	17	105	35	—	17	25	20
35 percent or more	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	42.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	42.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	27	6	30	5	—	21	27	31
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	—	10	7	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	18	5	—	—	11	12
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	11	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	10
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.0	—	29.2	27.5	—	30.2	28.0	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	9	58	7	11	—	25	—
Less than 20 percent	11	—	17	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	27	7	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	6	9	6	—	11	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.9	27.5	21.5	22.5	27.5	—	20.9	—
\$35,000 or more	—	9	21	5	—	13	—	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	21	5	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.5	10.0	12.5	—	22.5	—	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County				
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Occupied housing units	24 818	24 818	17 552	871	611	2 564	1 726	2 387
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	147	147	98	—	—	—	—	9
1985 to 1988	1 804	1 804	822	41	3	419	91	126
1980 to 1984	2 631	2 631	1 720	42	56	373	228	77
1970 to 1979	6 554	6 554	3 780	53	182	1 151	383	212
1960 to 1969	3 643	3 643	2 999	58	144	163	795	229
1950 to 1959	4 120	4 120	3 501	176	222	201	219	1 106
1940 to 1949	2 403	2 403	1 989	275	4	182	—	446
1939 or earlier	3 516	3 516	2 643	226	—	75	10	182
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	137	137	102	12	—	30	—	10
1 bedroom	2 569	2 569	2 169	143	7	183	66	361
2 bedrooms	6 666	6 666	4 615	418	68	998	319	908
3 bedrooms	9 281	9 281	5 976	233	290	1 145	771	642
4 bedrooms	4 810	4 810	3 717	51	177	197	458	433
5 or more bedrooms	1 355	1 355	973	14	69	11	112	33
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	24 696	24 696	17 455	865	611	2 556	1 710	2 380
Source of water, public system or private company	20 927	20 927	17 221	865	567	2 359	1 700	2 387
Sewage disposal, public sewer	21 085	21 085	17 327	865	567	2 425	1 700	2 387
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	30	9	—	8	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	10	5	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	34	34	20	4	—	8	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	19 840	19 840	15 284	802	573	2 234	1 422	2 168
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 065	1 065	88	13	—	30	—	9
Electricity	2 740	2 740	1 778	51	20	204	231	143
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	100	100	27	—	—	9	—	7
All other fuels	1 005	1 005	307	5	18	—	22	60
No fuel used	68	68	68	—	—	—	51	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 101	1 101	922	53	5	112	13	96
1	7 575	7 575	5 809	409	163	875	469	964
2	9 754	9 754	6 814	261	259	988	754	926
3 or more	6 388	6 388	4 007	148	184	589	490	401
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	16 682	16 682	11 480	486	467	1 880	1 310	1 466
1989 to March 1990	1 734	1 734	1 123	43	43	302	91	86
1985 to 1988	4 592	4 592	3 010	119	135	682	359	364
1980 to 1984	2 773	2 773	1 775	53	62	402	245	106
1970 to 1979	4 001	4 001	2 692	112	121	296	367	256
1969 or earlier	3 582	3 582	2 880	159	106	198	248	654
Renter-occupied housing units	8 136	8 136	6 072	385	144	684	416	921
1989 to March 1990	4 363	4 363	3 295	231	72	423	284	368
1985 to 1988	2 693	2 693	1 916	92	72	229	99	359
1980 to 1984	634	634	525	46	—	—	33	69
1970 to 1979	248	248	177	9	—	20	—	89
1969 or earlier	198	198	159	7	—	12	—	36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	802	802	533	86	12	152	39	42
Householder 65 years and over	4 796	4 796	3 752	204	68	336	265	864
Owner-occupied housing units	3 760	3 760	2 841	144	68	290	231	640
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	17	6	—	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	61	61	26	11	—	34	—	—
No vehicle available	513	513	441	25	—	25	—	58
Complete plumbing facilities	24 774	24 774	17 522	862	611	2 556	1 716	2 387
1.00 or less persons per room	24 365	24 365	17 315	834	601	2 455	1 708	2 363
1.01 or more persons per room	409	409	207	28	10	101	8	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	30	9	—	8	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room	44	44	30	—	—	8	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 782	38 782	39 170	24 292	33 542	29 118	37 982	36 808
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 665	22 665	22 287	15 844	22 736	20 250	25 843	18 572
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 372	2 372	1 635	203	69	406	91	220
Owner-occupied housing units	813	813	420	37	6	239	19	77
Renter-occupied housing units	1 559	1 559	1 215	166	63	167	72	143

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 276	2 470	865	567	1 710	2 374	1 276	2 533
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	18	—	—	—	9	—	—
1985 to 1988	6	114	35	—	81	126	6	419
1980 to 1984	39	554	42	56	228	77	39	361
1970 to 1979	103	1 175	53	176	383	212	103	1 151
1960 to 1969	59	310	58	132	789	229	59	163
1950 to 1959	107	217	176	203	219	1 100	107	193
1940 to 1949	267	60	275	—	—	446	267	182
1939 or earlier	695	22	226	—	10	175	695	64
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6	—	12	—	—	10	6	30
1 bedroom	243	116	143	7	66	361	243	183
2 bedrooms	487	654	418	55	313	895	487	998
3 bedrooms	346	1 018	227	270	761	642	346	1 114
4 bedrooms	189	563	51	166	458	433	189	197
5 or more bedrooms	5	119	14	69	112	33	5	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 264	2 470	859	567	1 694	2 367	1 264	2 525
Source of water, public system or private company	1 259	1 627	865	567	1 700	2 374	1 259	2 328
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 271	1 714	865	567	1 700	2 374	1 271	2 394
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 197	2 071	802	536	1 406	2 155	1 197	2 203
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	63	7	—	—	9	—	30
Electricity	51	238	51	20	231	143	51	204
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	13	—	—	—	7	5	9
All other fuels	19	85	5	11	22	60	19	87
No fuel used	4	—	—	—	51	—	4	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	107	59	53	5	13	96	107	112
1	506	556	409	163	463	951	506	864
2	505	1 132	255	231	744	926	505	988
3 or more	158	723	148	168	490	401	158	569
Vehicles per household	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	702	1 960	486	431	1 300	1 466	702	1 849
1989 to March 1990	64	362	43	36	91	86	64	290
1985 to 1988	188	602	119	126	349	364	188	682
1980 to 1984	117	354	53	62	245	106	117	402
1970 to 1979	176	439	112	115	367	256	176	288
1969 or earlier	157	203	159	92	248	654	157	187
Renter-occupied housing units	574	510	379	136	410	908	574	684
1989 to March 1990	308	322	231	69	278	368	308	423
1985 to 1988	178	137	86	67	99	359	178	229
1980 to 1984	42	23	46	—	33	69	42	—
1970 to 1979	12	22	9	—	—	82	12	20
1969 or earlier	34	6	7	—	—	30	34	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	79	20	86	12	33	42	79	152
Householder 65 years and over	268	299	204	54	265	851	268	325
Owner-occupied housing units	199	299	144	54	231	640	199	279
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	34
No vehicle available	47	7	25	—	—	58	47	25
Complete plumbing facilities	1 276	2 470	856	567	1 700	2 374	1 276	2 525
1.00 or less persons per room	1 246	2 388	828	557	1 692	2 350	1 246	2 424
1.01 or more persons per room	30	82	28	10	8	24	30	101
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 444	34 749	24 292	33 271	37 990	36 808	34 444	29 034
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 978	25 602	15 800	22 868	26 161	18 714	22 978	20 250
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	125	180	203	69	85	220	125	406
Owner-occupied housing units	30	79	37	6	19	77	30	239
Renter-occupied housing units	95	101	166	63	66	143	95	167

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cheyenne, WY MSA	Laramie County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County					
		Total	Cheyenne city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 572	12 572	10 124	383	449	600	1 218	1 314	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	8 899	8 899	7 247	220	361	363	1 056	688	
Less than \$300	545	545	472	40	22	18	120	68	
\$300 to \$399	763	763	663	55	47	43	133	82	
\$400 to \$499	1 081	1 081	929	94	81	28	136	81	
\$500 to \$599	1 168	1 168	1 033	12	69	48	155	145	
\$600 to \$799	2 728	2 728	2 211	14	110	182	313	204	
\$800 to \$999	1 654	1 654	1 263	5	26	44	164	68	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	780	780	549	—	6	—	25	40	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	162	162	114	—	—	—	10	—	
\$2,000 or more	18	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	655	655	637	418	571	665	585	579	
Not mortgaged	3 673	3 673	2 877	163	88	237	162	626	
Less than \$100	138	138	71	26	—	20	8	—	
\$100 to \$199	2 682	2 682	2 100	120	6	179	116	457	
\$200 to \$299	727	727	626	12	6	38	39	156	
\$300 to \$399	97	97	72	5	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	12	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more	17	17	5	—	—	—	—	5	
Median (dollars)	169	169	170	129	137	170	165	171	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	2 567	2 567	2 052	165	124	120	161	334	
Less than 20 percent	1 051	1 051	826	82	35	54	51	154	
20 to 24 percent	273	273	233	20	—	7	9	37	
25 to 29 percent	211	211	186	29	12	8	24	22	
30 to 34 percent	177	177	121	6	16	19	10	16	
35 percent or more	797	797	652	28	61	23	67	99	
Not computed	58	58	34	—	—	9	—	6	
Median	23.7	23.7	23.9	20.1	34.7	21.1	29.3	21.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 446	3 446	2 872	153	145	193	422	374	
Less than 20 percent	1 594	1 594	1 274	94	44	112	171	226	
20 to 24 percent	498	498	447	34	27	12	61	54	
25 to 29 percent	603	603	541	20	32	17	135	63	
30 to 34 percent	432	432	364	—	27	18	36	24	
35 percent or more	319	319	246	5	15	34	19	7	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	21.3	21.3	21.8	16.6	25.2	13.3	23.3	12.2	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 134	3 134	2 537	40	102	166	397	323	
Less than 20 percent	1 883	1 883	1 583	40	73	90	241	256	
20 to 24 percent	753	753	591	—	23	59	108	56	
25 to 29 percent	332	332	268	—	—	17	37	11	
30 to 34 percent	105	105	64	—	—	—	5	—	
35 percent or more	61	61	31	—	6	—	6	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	17.8	17.8	17.5	16.2	12.5	19.1	18.1	14.3	
\$50,000 or more	3 425	3 425	2 663	25	78	121	238	283	
Less than 20 percent	2 894	2 894	2 324	25	73	110	209	266	
20 to 24 percent	409	409	267	—	5	11	29	11	
25 to 29 percent	98	98	60	—	—	—	—	6	
30 to 34 percent	19	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.2	13.2	12.6	10.4	11.7	10.7	11.1	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 953	7 953	6 061	379	139	684	416	921	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	141	141	124	—	—	—	32	12	
\$100 to \$199	522	522	433	26	15	33	—	42	
\$200 to \$299	1 603	1 603	1 306	132	6	104	32	332	
\$300 to \$399	2 183	2 183	1 624	100	28	304	104	262	
\$400 to \$499	1 535	1 535	1 250	90	32	123	69	168	
\$500 to \$599	625	625	507	5	30	49	59	40	
\$600 to \$749	495	495	420	5	11	40	100	25	
\$750 to \$999	245	245	225	5	17	—	20	13	
\$1,000 or more	39	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	565	565	133	16	—	31	—	27	
Median (dollars)	367	367	369	325	464	374	443	330	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	1 940	1 940	1 580	149	42	201	72	239	
Less than 20 percent	88	88	71	—	6	11	11	12	
20 to 24 percent	74	74	71	—	—	—	10	—	
25 to 29 percent	165	165	149	5	7	—	11	—	
30 to 34 percent	152	152	129	20	6	8	—	33	
35 percent or more	1 321	1 321	1 093	124	30	152	40	188	
Not computed	140	140	67	—	—	23	—	6	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.3	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 352	2 352	1 701	126	31	248	74	355	
Less than 20 percent	270	270	200	18	3	25	17	38	
20 to 24 percent	465	465	319	20	7	37	17	97	
25 to 29 percent	466	466	369	29	7	37	22	50	
30 to 34 percent	404	404	295	5	6	29	35	66	
35 percent or more	558	558	465	38	15	68	—	98	
Not computed	189	189	53	16	—	12	—	7	
Median	28.7	28.7	29.1	27.9	34.6	27.2	29.5	28.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 258	2 258	1 712	82	35	123	198	208	
Less than 20 percent	1 245	1 245	955	54	27	111	91	129	
20 to 24 percent	508	508	434	22	—	12	55	31	
25 to 29 percent	162	162	152	6	—	—	18	24	
30 to 34 percent	110	110	103	—	8	—	24	9	
35 percent or more	49	49	44	—	—	—	10	8	
Not computed	184	184	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	18.7	18.7	19.1	16.6	18.2	17.3	20.7	16.7	
\$35,000 or more	1 403	1 403	1 068	22	31	112	72	119	
Less than 20 percent	1 162	1 162	915	22	27	103	47	106	
20 to 24 percent	113	113	113	—	—	—	15	5	
25 to 29 percent	30	30	23	—	4	—	10	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	98	98	17	—	—	9	—	8	
Median	13.1	13.1	13.2	10.0	17.1	11.8	16.6	10.0	

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Laramie County—Con.		Cheyenne city, Laramie County					Remainder of Laramie County	
	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	538	1 346	383	413	1 208	1 314	538	569	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	364	1 118	220	338	1 046	688	364	351	
Less than \$300.....	16	14	40	22	120	68	16	18	
\$300 to \$399.....	45	93	55	47	133	82	45	43	
\$400 to \$499.....	56	89	94	69	136	81	56	28	
\$500 to \$599.....	70	174	12	69	155	145	70	36	
\$600 to \$799.....	134	407	14	106	303	204	134	182	
\$800 to \$999.....	31	285	5	19	68	68	31	44	
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12	50	—	6	25	40	12	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	594	684	418	571	581	579	594	672	
Not mortgaged.....	174	228	163	75	162	626	174	218	
Less than \$100.....	—	13	26	6	7	8	—	20	
\$100 to \$199.....	153	189	120	69	116	457	153	160	
\$200 to \$299.....	12	26	12	—	39	156	12	38	
\$300 to \$399.....	9	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	148	159	129	131	165	171	148	171	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	154	185	165	124	161	334	154	120	
Less than 20 percent.....	78	63	82	35	51	154	78	54	
20 to 24 percent.....	11	15	20	—	9	37	11	7	
25 to 29 percent.....	4	25	29	12	24	22	4	8	
30 to 34 percent.....	18	33	6	16	10	16	18	19	
35 percent or more.....	43	49	28	61	67	99	43	23	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	
Median.....	19.5	27.9	20.1	34.7	29.3	21.4	19.5	21.1	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	167	451	153	127	422	374	167	182	
Less than 20 percent.....	54	132	94	37	171	226	54	101	
20 to 24 percent.....	36	87	34	27	61	54	36	12	
25 to 29 percent.....	39	94	20	28	135	63	39	17	
30 to 34 percent.....	23	68	—	20	36	24	23	18	
35 percent or more.....	15	70	5	15	19	7	15	34	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	24.1	25.3	16.6	24.9	23.3	12.2	24.1	13.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	109	372	40	84	387	323	109	146	
Less than 20 percent.....	77	179	40	55	241	256	77	70	
20 to 24 percent.....	20	123	—	23	98	56	20	59	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	62	—	—	37	11	—	17	
30 to 34 percent.....	12	8	—	—	5	—	12	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	17.2	20.3	16.2	15.0	17.9	14.3	17.2	20.3	
\$50,000 or more.....	108	338	25	78	238	283	108	121	
Less than 20 percent.....	98	280	25	73	209	266	98	110	
20 to 24 percent.....	10	58	—	5	29	11	10	11	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	10.0	14.1	10.4	11.7	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.7	
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	574	510	379	136	410	908	574	684	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	7	—	—	32	12	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	66	28	26	12	—	42	66	33	
\$200 to \$299.....	159	48	132	6	26	332	159	104	
\$300 to \$399.....	151	136	100	28	104	249	151	304	
\$400 to \$499.....	110	114	90	32	69	168	110	123	
\$500 to \$599.....	41	72	5	30	59	40	41	49	
\$600 to \$749.....	26	65	5	11	100	25	26	40	
\$750 to \$999.....	6	12	5	17	20	13	6	—	
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent.....	15	28	16	—	—	27	15	31	
Median (dollars).....	339	420	325	466	444	330	339	374	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	130	76	149	42	66	226	130	201	
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	6	11	12	—	11	
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	6	11	33	—	7	
30 to 34 percent.....	7	13	20	—	—	—	7	8	
35 percent or more.....	100	41	124	30	34	175	100	152	
Not computed.....	16	22	—	—	—	6	16	23	
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	181	108	126	28	74	355	181	248	
Less than 20 percent.....	35	15	18	—	—	38	35	25	
20 to 24 percent.....	49	11	20	—	17	97	49	37	
25 to 29 percent.....	50	11	29	7	22	50	50	29	
30 to 34 percent.....	20	26	5	6	35	66	20	68	
35 percent or more.....	20	39	38	15	—	98	20	12	
Not computed.....	7	6	16	—	—	6	7	27.2	
Median.....	25.3	32.7	27.9	50.0+	29.5	28.9	25.3	123	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	161	186	82	35	198	208	161	111	
Less than 20 percent.....	112	82	54	27	91	129	112	12	
20 to 24 percent.....	22	72	22	—	55	31	22	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	21	18	6	—	18	24	21	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	—	8	24	9	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Median.....	17.6	20.8	16.6	18.2	20.7	16.7	17.6	17.3	
\$35,000 or more.....	102	140	22	31	72	119	102	112	
Less than 20 percent.....	95	130	22	27	47	106	95	103	
20 to 24 percent.....	7	10	—	4	15	5	7	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	
Median.....	10.2	13.1	10.0	17.1	16.6	10.0	10.2	11.8	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Cheyenne, WY MSA -----	73 142	14.6	30 507	15.0	CHEYENNE CITY, LARAMIE COUNTY				
LARAMIE COUNTY					Tract 1 (pt.) -----	1 330	16.6	847	15.8
					Tract 2 (pt.) -----	3 723	16.7	1 745	16.0
					Tract 3 (pt.) -----	2 659	17.2	872	16.5
					Tract 4 (pt.) -----	128	7.0	47	6.4
					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	5 460	12.1	2 004	11.7
					Tract 6 (pt.) -----	5 732	11.3	2 753	11.4
					Tract 7 -----	3 044	14.8	1 773	15.6
Total -----	73 142	14.6	30 507	15.0	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	2 034	15.5	951	16.2
Cheyenne city -----	50 008	14.1	21 859	14.2	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	3 005	16.0	1 471	15.9
					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	3 465	15.6	1 759	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN LARAMIE COUNTY					Tract 11 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 1 -----	1 362	16.3	866	15.6	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	3 703	16.7	1 573	16.2
Tract 2 -----	3 736	16.6	1 751	16.0	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	5 257	12.4	2 103	12.3
Tract 3 -----	2 810	17.2	931	16.5	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	5 028	15.3	1 936	14.9
Tract 4 -----	7 593	10.6	3 149	11.0	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	5 436	11.5	2 022	11.9
Tract 5 -----	5 515	12.0	2 033	11.7	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	4	—	3	—
Tract 6 -----	5 739	11.3	2 759	11.5	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 7 -----	2 034	15.5	951	16.2	REMAINDER OF LARAMIE COUNTY				
Tract 8 -----	3 005	16.0	1 471	15.9	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	32	3.1	19	5.3
Tract 9 -----	3 465	15.6	1 759	15.9	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	13	7.7	6	16.7
Tract 10 -----	3 832	14.9	841	15.5	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	151	16.6	59	16.9
					Tract 4 (pt.) -----	7 465	10.7	3 102	11.1
Tract 11 -----					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	55	5.5	29	13.8
Tract 12 -----	4 164	16.2	1 740	16.0	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	7	28.6	6	33.3
Tract 13 -----	5 970	12.1	2 357	12.2	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 14 -----	5 580	15.2	2 119	15.0	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 15 -----	7 482	11.4	2 808	11.8	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 16 -----	2 007	11.9	858	14.2	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 17 -----	3 067	14.3	1 104	15.0	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	3 832	14.9	841	15.5
					Tract 12 (pt.) -----	461	12.6	167	14.4
					Tract 13 (pt.) -----	713	10.2	254	11.4
					Tract 14 (pt.) -----	552	14.7	183	15.3
					Tract 15 (pt.) -----	2 046	11.3	786	11.7
					Tract 16 (pt.) -----	2 003	11.9	855	14.3
					Tract 17 (pt.) -----	3 067	14.3	1 104	15.0
					Tract 18 -----	2 737	40.6	1 237	41.4



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village <i>(See Place)</i>	
Virgin Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on “tree farms.”

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
---------	--

Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wyoming

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.0
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.5
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 1
0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
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2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2
3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3	3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3	3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3	3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3
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9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 9	9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 9	9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD							
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</i> H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
First name Middle initial				b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>					
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative				H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		<i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>			
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API </div> </div> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms </div> </div>				<i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</i> b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0				H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?					
b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0									
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		FOR CENSUS USE							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		A. Total persons 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> I A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		G. DO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
e. State <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984 } Go to 28
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier }
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked } Skip to 32
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

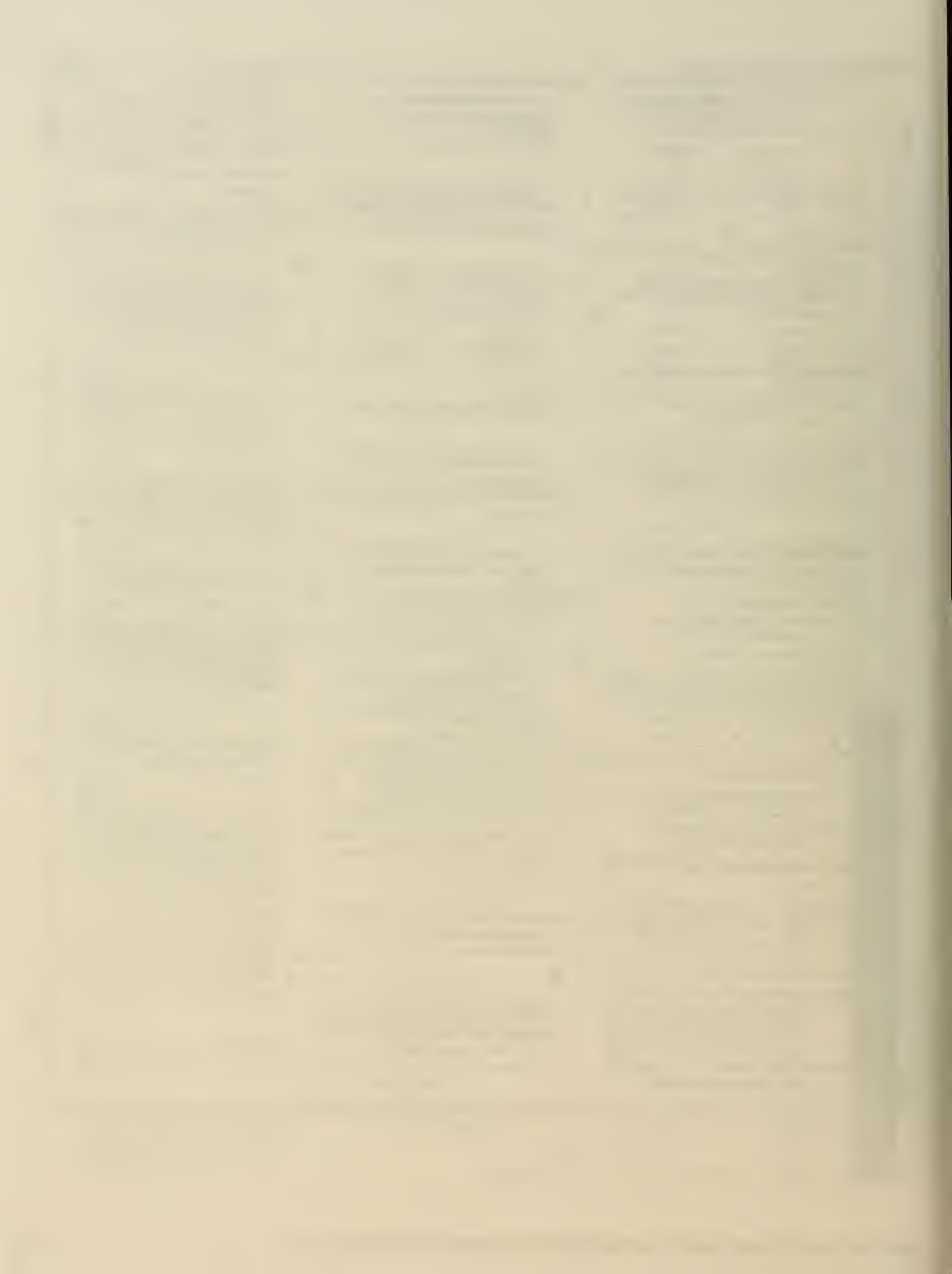
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

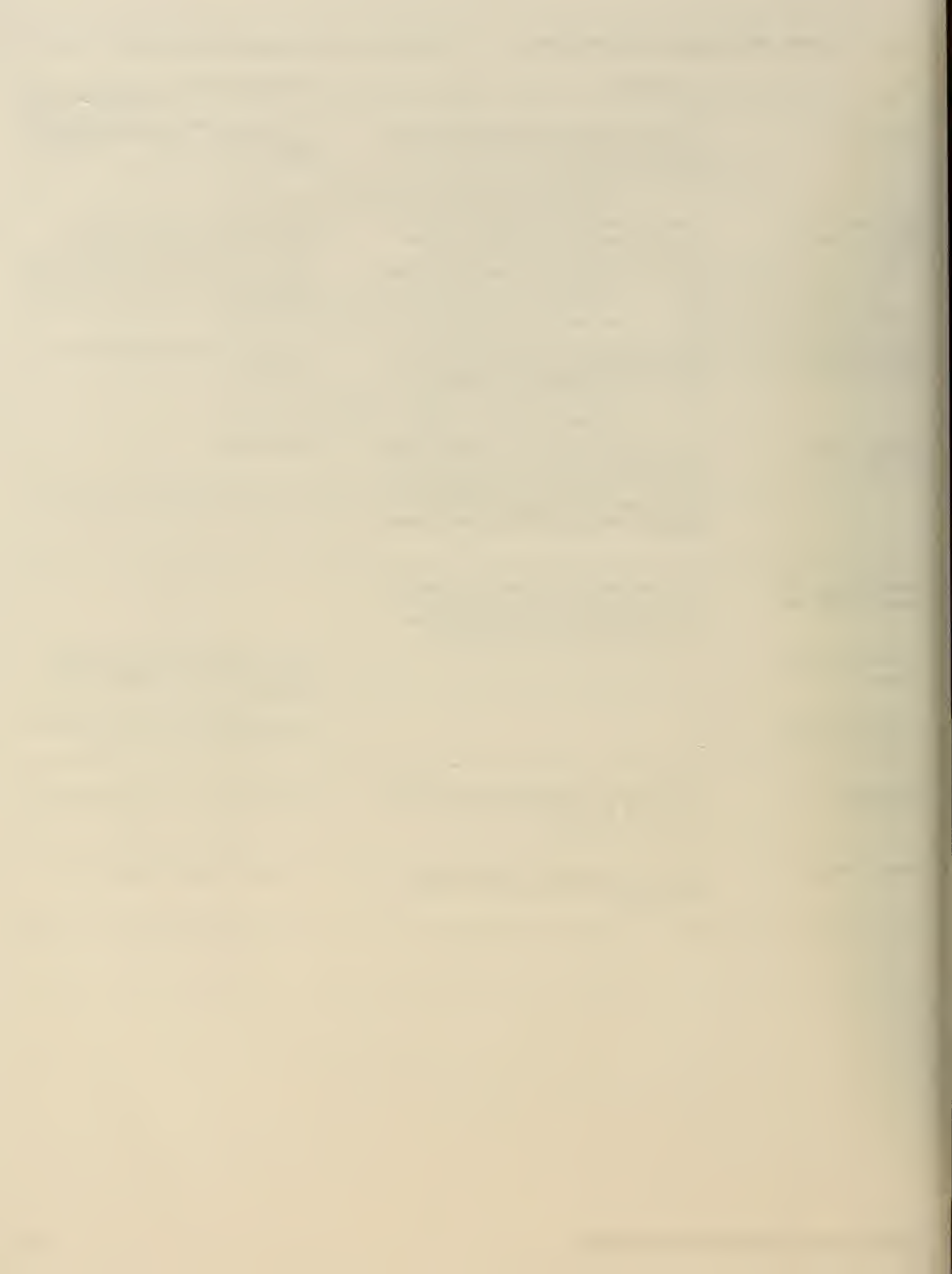
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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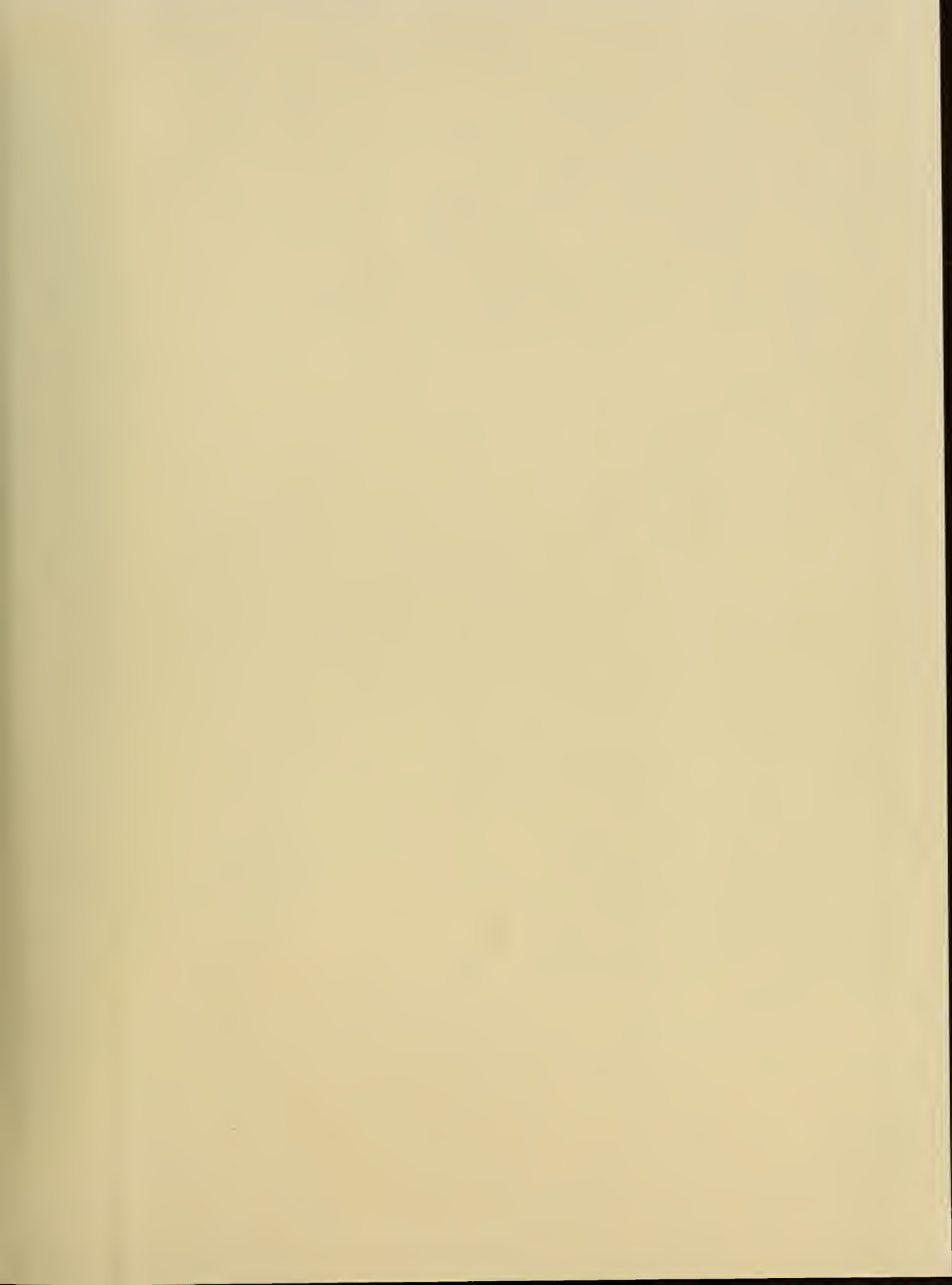
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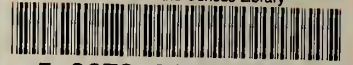
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